FBIS DAILY REPORT

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MATERIALS ON USSR TALKS PROPOSAL, U.S. RESPONSE

USSR Government Statement

PM020913 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jul 84 First Edition p 1

[Statement of the Soviet Government']

[Text] The Soviet Government most insistently draws attention to the need to take urgent measures to prevent the militarization of outer space.

The spread of the arms race to space would dramatically enhance the risk of military catastrophe and subvert prospects for the limitation and reduction of armaments in general. Awareness of this fact is growing everywhere and demands are mounting for a halt to this development of events before it is too late. Everything should be done not to miss this opportunity and dependably to block every channel of the militarization of outer space without exception.

In practical terms this means that weapons of any kind -- conventional, nuclear, laser, beam, or any or any other weapons -- must not be introduced in space or deployed there on either manned or unmanned systems.

Space weapons in any basing mode should not be developed, tested, or deployed either for antimissile defenses, or as antisatellite weapons, or weapons intended against targets on earth or in the air. The systems already developed must be destroyed.

The use of force in space or from space against earth, and also from earth against objects in space must be banned for all time.

This approach, under which a whole class of armaments -- attack space systems, including anti-satellite and anti-missile space-based systems, as well as any ground-, air-, or sea-launched systems intended to hit targets in space -- would be banned and eliminated, makes it possible to ensure dependable verification of the observance by the sides of their commitments.

The Government of the Soviet Union offers the Government of the United States of America talks at the level of specially appointed delegations to prevent the militarization of outer space. The question of the complete mutual renunciation of antisatellite systems should be resolved within the framework of those talks.

These talks could be initiated in Vienna (Austria) in September this year, given the consent of the Austrian Government. The specific date for the opening of the talks could be agreed upon through diplomatic channels.

To provide favourable conditions for the achievement of agreement and to take practical measures immediately to prevent the race in space weapons, the Soviet Union also offers to impose on a reciprocal basis a moratorium on the tests and deployment of these weapons beginning with the date of the opening of the talks.

Naturally, other states will be welcome to join this moratorium.

Being the leading powers in space exploration, the USSR and the United States are called upon to do everything they can to ensure peaceful space for mankind and to set an example for other states in accomplishing that task facing the whole of humanity by laying the foundations for a multilateral agreement to this effect.

In view of the urgency and importance of ths question, the Soviet Government expects an early and positive response from the Government of the United States to this address.

x x x

The text of the statement of the Soviet Government was handed officially to the Government of the United States.

U.S. Studying Proposal

LD301921 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Text] In the United States, paramount attention is being devoted to the Soviet Government statement on the need to adopt urgent measures barring the militarization of space. WASHINGTON POST writes: More than once the Soviet Union has insisted on a ban on space weapons, and now Moscow has officially offered the United States to start negotiations in Vienna. The newspaper notes that within the framework of the negotiations proposed by the USSR the question of a mutual and full rejection of anti-satellite systems should also be solved.

The CBS television company stresses that the Soviet Union's specific initiative increases pressure on the Reagan administration, which will be forced to react to the initiative. As the U.S. agency UPI reports, Sims, deputy secretary of the White House on press affairs, said about the Soviet Government statement: We are studying it attentively.

Meanwhile, as reported by the AP agency, President Reagan, having expressed his agreement to begin negotiations, has at the same time put forward a number of preliminary conditions for such a meeting.

U.S. Sets Preconditions

LD302211 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2010 GMT 30 Jun 84

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vyacheslav Lavrentyev]

[Excerpts] The statement by the Soviet Government on the necessity for urgent measures to be taken to prevent the militarization of space and to hold Soviet-U.S. talks on this problem has evoked widespread response in the world.

The first reaction from official Washington to our statement is also known. The AP agency reports that President Reagan, having expressed readiness to begin talks on banning of space weapons, has at the same time put forward a number of preliminary conditions for the agenda of such a meeting. At issue first and foremost here is tying the question of banning the militarization of space to the talks on medium-range and strategic nuclear arms, which, as is known, were broken off through the fault of the U.S. Administration.

U.S. Reply 'Unsatisfactory'

PM020925 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jul 84 First Edition p 4

["TASS Statement" -- TASS headline]

[Text] The U.S. Administration has demonstrated more than once that it is not interested in ending the arms race, in holding businesslike, constructive talks to settle this problem. This is evidenced once again by its negative response to the Soviet Government's statement on questions of preventing the militarisation of outer space.

A statement, hastily released in Washington, makes an attempt to avoid considering the essence of the problem, grossly replacing the subject of talks with other issues. A precondition is being advanced that the discussion of space weapons should include questions related both to medium-range nuclear armaments in Europe and to strategic armaments.

It is well known, however, that the talks on nuclear armaments were deliberately thwarted by Washington, which is deploying new missiles in Europe. The U.S. Administration has not made, nor does it wish to make a single step to open the way for considering these questions by way of talks. At present, while preserving this stalemate, they would like to hinder talks on preventing the militarisation of outer space, as well.

As to the space weapons proper, they do not want them to be banned, as proposed by the Soviet Union. Correspondingly, they avoid serious talks on this subject, suggesting that the discussion be limited only to the study of some "approaches" of a general character to the problem. In other words, they are seeking to retain freedom of action for implementing programes directed at turning outer space into a springboard for aggression, into a source of threat to mankind.

TASS is authorized to state that the American Administration's reply to the Soviet Government's statement is totally unsatisfactory, clearly intended [yavlyayetsya polnostyu neudovletvoritelnym, yavno rasschitannym] to turn outer space into an arena for the deployment of weapons of mass annihilation. The Soviet Union resolutely rejects the attempt to advance preconditions for talks on the problem of vital importance for all countries and peoples, and thus to block its solution.

The proposal by the Soviet Government that talks be started with a view to preventing the militarisation of outer space remains in force. It expresses the hope that the U.S. Administration will adopt a more serious and more responsible attitude to this proposal.

Pashko Commentary

LD302114 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Vladimir Pashko commentary]

[Text] The information services of the world attach exceptionally great significance to the Soviet Government statement on the mulitarization of space. Vladimir Pashko, our commentator, is at the microphone:

A growing anxiety is being expressed in the world at the possibility of the militarization of space. In the given instance, what is talked about is not just a new turn in the arms race, but also the emergence of the exceptionally great danger which the use of space for military ends poses for mankind. And such a danger does exist.

For the last 20 years, the United States, by the admission of that country's press, has spent more than $50 billion on military-space projects: for the next financial year the United States is planning to spend $1.7 billion for work in this sphere. While justifying these enormous allocations, the administration uses to the utmost extent the myth of a Soviet threat, which it created.

The position of the Soviet Union on this question has always been clear and principled: Space must remain free from any sort of weapons, it must not become a new arena of the arms race. The alternatives to the beginning of a nuclear conflagration from space must become, as Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko stated, an accord on averting the arms race in space, and on unifying efforts to use space exclusively for creative ends for the good of mankind.

The Soviet Government statement is a confirmation of this position, but its worth lies not in this alone. It contains specific proposals: The Government of the Soviet Union has offered the Government of the United States to begin, at the level of specially appointed delegations, Soviet-U.S. negotiations on the prevention of the militarization of space. Within the framework of these negotiations the question must also be solved of a mutual and full rejection of antisatellite systems. The Soviet Government has proposed specific dates for the beginning of these negotiations, as well as their venue: September, of the current year; Vienna, the Austrian capital, should the government of that country be amenable. The specific date of the negotiations would be coordinated via diplomatic channels.

With the aim of creating favorable conditions for the achievement of accords and the adoption of practical measures for the prevention of the space arms race, the Soviet Union also proposes the establishment of a moratorium on the testing and deployment of such weapons on a mutual basis, beginning from the opening date of the negotiations. Understandably, the adherence of other governments to this moratorium will be welcomed.

The topicality of the Soviet proposal is stressed by practically all information services. The REUTER agency, for example, has already transmitted more than 10 extensive reports devoted to the Soviet Government statement and world reaction to it.

As leading states in the sphere of the conquest of space, the Soviet Union and the United States of America are called upon to do everything that depends on them to secure peaceful space for humanity and to set other states an example in the solution of this very important problem, having laid the foundation for multilateral accords on this account. As is stressed in the statement, considering the urgency and importance of the question, the Soviet Government awaits a rapid and positive reply from the U.S. Government.

Statement, Reply Contrasted

LD011908 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 1 Jul 84

[Text] The Soviet Government statement on questions concerning averting the militarization of space has been met with great interest and satisfaction by the broadest circles of international public opinion. At the same time the essentially negative and unsatisfactory reply by the U.S. Administration to the new Soviet proposal has provoked a wave of criticism both in the United States itself and outside. A latest news commentary, with Yevgeniy Kachanov at the microphone:

[Kachanov] There is more than enough basis for such criticism. For the fact is that the U.S. Administration, as was pointed out in today's TASS statement, has repeatedly demonstrated that it has no interest in curbing the arms race or in businesslike and constructive talks to find a solution to this problem. And so this time too, in advancing pre-conditions for talks on curbing the arms race in space, the White House is not simply trying to evade examining the essence of the problem but is also striving to leave its hands free for implementing programs directed toward turning space into a bridgehead for aggression, into a source of threat to mankind.

Here, for instance, is the opinion of former U.S. President Nixon as expressed in the LOS ANGELES TIMES: All the space weapons systems on whose development the United States has embarked under the Reagan administration are extremely destabilizing and can only increase the threat of nuclear war breaking out. Indeed.

The fact is that the widescale systems of antimissile defense involving space-based elements on whose creation the Pentagon has embarked amount in essence to a shield under the cover of which it is planned to inflict a nuclear first strike.

It is precisely this strategic concept -- I mean the concept of a first strike -- that determines the whole foreign policy line of the present U.S. Administration. Such steps as the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe, the unprecedented buildup in U.S. military might in the Asia-Pacific region, and the setting up of new military bases targeted on the Soviet Union and other socialist countries have been subordinated to this. And there are well-known plans to string a kind of lethal girdle around the whole Continent of Eurasia, with first-strike U.S. missiles stationed around its perimeter.

Finally, of course, there is the placing of weapons out in space, which incidentally is a flagrant violation of the 1972 Soviet-U.S. treaty on limiting antimissile defense systems. This treaty, in fact, was signed and ratified in accordance with all regulations, has no time limits attached to it.

When one analyzes these actions by Washington, one can only come to the conclusion that the Reagan administration is striving to ensure unilateral military advantages for the United States and to make itself safe from a counterstrike of retribution. But, as the Soviet leadership has repeatedly stressed, such calculations are built on illusions. The Soviet Union believes that space must remain forever free from all kinds of weapons, but it will not allow anybody to threaten it from near-earth space.

U.S. Preserving Deadlock

LD012158 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2010 GMT 1 Jul 84

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Konstantin Patsyuk]

[Text] The TASS statement on the Reagan administration's response to the Soviet Government statement on prevention of the militarization of space has attracted great attention abroad. In connection with this, many of the mass media have been noting the tireless efforts the Soviet Union is undertaking so that space remains peaceful. As early as last year our country undertook a unilateral pledge not to introduce antisatellite weapons into space -- in other words, declared a unilateral moratorium on such launches while other states, including the United States, refrain from introducing such weapons of any type into space.

The USSR has now made an important initiative for Soviet-American talks to avert the militarization of space, ADN, BTA, and the agencies of other socialist countries state. How has the United States reacted to this? As the TASS statement, which is being quoted by UPI, REUTER, FRANCE-PRESSE, DPA, and other Western agencies, says: The statement hastily published in Washington puts forward preliminary conditions that issues touching upon both medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe and strategic weapons be discussed simultaneously with space weapons. But indeed, it is well known that the nuclear weapons talks were deliberately wrecked by Washington, which is deploying its new missiles in Europe. The U.S. Administration has not taken, and does not wish to take, any step toward opening up the way for reviewing these issues by means of talks. Thus, the action of the United States cannot be seen as anything other than an aspiration to preserve this deadlock. to prevent talks on preventing the militarization of space at the same time. As the TASS statement notes, the Soviet Government's proposal to enter into talks with the aim of preventing the militarization of space remains valid. Our government is expressing the hope that the U.S. Administration will take a more serious and responsible attitude to this proposal.

Gerasimov on U.S. Reply

LD011512 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 1 Jul 84

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Gennadiy Gerasimov]

[Text] Hello comrades! On Saturday [as heard] a Soviet Government statement was issued which draws attention in the most pressing manner to the need for urgent measures to prevent the militarization of space. People have always strived to go ahead and go higher. The ancient Romans themselves spoke of ad adstra -- that is, to the stars. This was the impulse to knowledge. Militarism has always been a parasite of knowledge, and now we have outer space. The development of military technology has brought the world to a new threshold: Should it be crossed, spreading the arms race to yet another sphere, following that on the earth, in water, and in the air? Our country proposes that a halt should be called. The Soviet Union has already proposed discussing a ban on antisatellite weapons and holding negotiations on this issue. The American side, however, replied that it was ready only for unofficial talks.

The American position, formally, is thus: An agreement is impossible, insofar as its implementation cannot be monitored. In fact, the negative American position is explained by the Pentagon's unwillingness to renounce the planned series of new weapons tests.

In fact, at the present time, when it is possible to call a halt, tests of new weapons cannot be carried out inconspicuously. And now, the Soviet Government statement makes specific proposals for the place and time for negotiations on preventing the militarization of space in Vienna in September.

This time one did not need to wait long for the American reply. In ensued within just a few hours. Vienna is all right, September is all right. However, the White House stated that America is not ready to discuss just so-called star wars. And NEW YORK TIMES observer Leslie Gelb recalled the Pentagon's firm desire to continue tests of space weapons.

America proposed that other military matters, too, should be discussed: Nuclear weapons in Europe, nuclear weapons as a whole. But Washington is well aware of the Soviet position: Negotiations on nuclear weapons in Europe are possible only if there is a return to the existing prior to the start of deployment of American missiles there. Washington is changing the agenda, heaping everything all together. Why? The answer is clear. To present Reagan, in an election year, as a leader who is seeking and finding a common language with the Russians.

Such is the first impression of the American lightning reaction.

Western newspapers came out on Saturday bearing optimistic headlines -- Reagan Accepts Soviet Proposals on Negotiations. Or else further on, the small print explains more specifically that America is ready to discuss, but not quite what the Soviet Union is proposing, and even not at all what the Soviet Union is proposing. Such is the move, due to the earth-bound considerations of the election campaign, not to lofty considerations of concern for peace.

Mondale Terms Proposal Positive

LD010744 Moscow TASS in English 0740 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] New York July 1 TASS -- Former U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale, now seeking a Democratic Party presidential nomination, has described the Soviet Government's statement on the need for urgent measures to prevent the militarisation of outer space as positive.

Addressing an annual convention of the U.S. National Women's Organisation in Miami Beach, Florida, Mondale stressed that the Soviet Government's proposal that the Soviet Union and the United States start talks on preventing the militarisation of outer space should be accepted.

Mondale criticised the Reagan administration's reaction to the Soviet proposal, calling it ambiguous and foggy. He accused the American President of continuing his dangerous game in the field of arms control and firmly came out in favour of introducing a moratorium on the testing and deployment of all types of space weaponry.

IZVESTIYA Cites U.S. Comment

PM021045 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Preventing Militarization of Space"]

[Excerpts] The Soviet Government's statement on the need to take immediate measures to prevent the militarization of space and the holding of Soviet-U.S. talks on this problem have generated widespread response throughout the world.

UPI has reported that R. Sims, the White House deputy press secretary, said of the Soviet Government statement: "We are studying it attentively." At the same time it is clear from an AP report that President Reagan, having agreed to begin talks on banning space armaments, at the same time put forward a number of preliminary conditions regarding the agenda of such a meeting. To judge by the statements by high-ranking administration representatives, it is primarily a case of linking the question of preventing the militarization of space with talks on medium-range and strategic nuclear arms, which, as is well known, were broken off because of obstacles created by the U.S. Administration. On this occasion, too, the United States is offering nothing new with regard to weapons of these types.

SHISHLIN SCORES U.S. MILITARIZATION OF SPACE

LD291229 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0630 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Political observer Nikolay Shishlin commentary]

[Text] At a time when the United States is directing hundreds of billions of dollars toward military needs and increasing the arms race, the spending on the militarization of space being requested by the present U.S. Administration may seem modest.

The Reagan administration has asked Congress for $1.8 billion for the next fiscal year. Truly this looks modest in comparison with the $700 billion that is spent on America's military aims. But one must not, of course, be deceived. This is the first request. It is known that President Reagan has made a conscious decision in an election year to muffle his support for the so-called star wars plans. This year, stresses an administration representative, the President is not laying emphasis on this program, but this does not mean that his interest in it has weakened. He believes that, one way or another, fulfillment is our moral duty.

As for the future, the Reagan administration plans to increase spending sharply. But, after all, it is not just a matter of spending, it is also a matter of politics. In effect it is a question of a new, extremely dangerous attempt to destabilize the military-strategic balance, to destabilize the entire world situation. The sense of star wars, the sense of the plans connected with star wars is an integral part of the adventurist foreign policy that is being conducted by the U.S. Administration.

Well, in the foreign context the U.S. approach looks like this: The United States, so it goes, is ready in principle to talk to the Soviet Union on the demilitarization of space, but at an unofficial level. As for official talks, the United States is very much (?troubled) by the possibility of verification of an agreement on the demilitarization of space. In his replies to the U.S. journalist Kingsbury-Smith, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko said with the utmost clarity that both national means of verification and other forms of verification fully ensure the reliable fulfillment and strict, punctilious observance of a possible agreement. So, in this light, the U.S. [words indistinct] to make the road to a possible agreement on the demilitarization of space impassable.

ZHUKOV: U.S. SABOTAGING SPACE NEGOTIATIONS

LD302113 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2000 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Text] PRAVDA today [1 July] published a comment by its political observer Yuriy Zhukov. He writes:

The British TIMES newspaper has published an article throwing light upon the clumsy machinations of the Reagan administration, which is trying somehow or other to justify its stubborn rejection of negotiations with the USSR on preventing the militarization of space, and, in particular, on banning antisatellite weapons. Leading figures in the United States and its propaganda services are persistently trying at the moment deliberately to confuse the issue and persuade people that the United States is, allegedly, ready to put forward some sort of proposals aimed at starting negotiations in the future on some partial issues concerning limiting space weapons.

Meanwhile, retired General Rowny was hastily catapulted from Washington to London: He was, as is known, the U.S. representative at the Soviet-U.S. negotiations on limiting strategic arms. He was commissioned somehow or another to justify the policy of the empty chair, which the United States is conducting, stubbornly rejecting dialogue with the USSR on preventing the militarization of space. With this aim, he made a report in the Royal Institute. The arguments which the general cited confirmed Europeans' fears that the Reagan administration is trying to get out of taking part in negotiations. It became even clearer that the United States is quite simply sabotaging the negotiations under the pretext of the imaginary impossibility of monitoring the fulfillment of an agreement.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA DETAILS WESTERN SSBN CAPABILITY

PM291630 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Jun 94 Second Edition p 3

[First part of article by Captain 2d Rank Ye. Nikitin "Based on Foreign Press Material": "Threat From the Deep" -- first two paragraphs are KRASNAYA ZVEZDA introduction]

[Text] Aggressive Western circles regard the world ocean as a most important theater of operations in a future war. This is why, in gambling on achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union, the NATO countries and primarily the United States attach special significance to the development of naval forces, in which an important role is assigned to the submarine fleet. The installation of nuclear propulsion, nuclear missile weapons, and electronic equipment on submarines has led to fundamental changes in the entire strategy and tactics of their operations.

We begin today the publication of a series of articles on the present state and trends in the development of the submarine forces of the main capitalist states.

1. Strategic Sea-Launched Nuclear Missile System

This is the name given in the West to the weapons system based on nuclear submarines armed with ballistic missiles [SSBN]. It also includes the whole complex of stationary and mobile facilities supporting their daily use and combat application. This weapons system is comparatively new -- less than 25 years old. But it has already become the most important component of the Pentagon's strategic "triad," which, in addition to SSBN's, includes ICBM's and strategic bombers. The SSBN's at present account for over 50 percent of the U.S. strategic nuclear arsenal (up to 5,000 warheads). Their potential is being built up in line with the general aggressive oreientation of the incumbent Washington administration's foreign policy course. According to J. Slater, one of the ideologists of U.S. imperialism, America's aim is to "be able to kill every Russian once." And to really guarantee this potential a great role in the execution of this inhuman task is assigned to nuclear missile submarines.

The development of the strategic sea-launched nuclear missile system represents an unbroken chain of improvement sin all its elements. At present the first SSBN models, the "G. Washington" and "E. Allen," are being withdrawn from the strategic forces structure. "Lafayette"-type submarines are still in service. Furthermore, the submarines have been modernized as new missiles have been developed.

Continuing to whip the arms race and sabotaging the Soviet proposals to ban cluster warheads, the Pentagon developed the Posidon missile in 1971. Its main difference from its predecessor, the Polaris missile, lies in the fact that it is equipped with MIRVed nose cone. According to foreign press data, each missile carries 10-14 warheads. Each warhead's yield is 50 kilotons, with an accuracy of fire (circular error probable) of 550 meters. All 31 of the "Lafayette"-type nuclear submarines have been refitted to carry these missiles. Foreign specialists estimate that, the arming of the submarines with Poseidon missiles immediately increased their combat potential tenfold.

The arms race at sea acquired even greater scope when the United States decided to deploy the Trident submarine nuclear missile system. The Trident I ballistic missile was developed first. Twelve submarines previously armed with Poseidon missiles were refitted to carry it. The new missile's range increased to 8,000 km. According to press reports, the cluster nose cone contains 8-10 MIRVed warheads each with 100-150 kilotons yield. It is believed that, with the adoption of the Trident I missile, the area of submarines' combat patrol regions has more than trebled from 5.5 million square miles to 18 million square miles. In the opinion of foreign specialists, this makes it possible to disperse SSBN's more effectively in the world ocean. Furthermore, the opportunity has emerged to bring the combat patrol areas closer to the continental United States and, if necessary, provide them with more reliable cover from enemy antisubmarine forces.

The building of the new "Ohio"-type nuclear missile submarine with 24 launch tubes for Trident ballistic missiles is in full swing as part of the plan for preparations for nuclear war against the Soviet Union. The first four are already in service as part of the 17th SSBN Squadron in the Pacific theater. A total of 20 such submarines are planned for completion by the end of the nineties. The Trident program is the most expensive of all the military programs implemented by the Pentagon so far. Its cost will exceed $60 billion.

At present the new submarines are armed with Trident I missiles, but Trident II missiles will be installed on them as of 1989. The Trident II's launch weight will exceed 58 metric tons. It is planned to equip the missile with 10-15 warheads each with a 150-475 kiloton yield. A maneuvering warhead with a terminal guidance system is being developed to overcome the ABM defense system.

The U.S. military-political leadership is paying special attention to increasing the accuracy of the Trident II missile in hatching plans to deliver a first nuclear strike against the Soviet Union. According to THE NEW YORK TIMES, with a flight range of 11,000-12,000 km, the missile's circular error probability will be less than 130 meters. It is noted that the main purpose of gaining such high accuracy is to "be able to deliver a preemptive strike against missile installations before the enemy has time to use them."

Having launched an unprecedented program of building missile carriers, the Reagan administration is striving to rid itself of the international obligations which, from its viewpoint, create "unnecessary obstacles" to the implementation of its militarist plans. According to THE WASHINGTON POST, the United States intends shortly to "stop observing" the provisions of the Soviet-U.S. SALT agreements. The State Department has openly admitted that, when sea trials of the seventh "Ohio"-type SSBN begin next year, the United States will have exceeded the limits set by SALT I and Salt II. And although the State Department statement in this connection says that the final decision will depend on the development of the "international situation and national security requirements," Western observers consider that Washington may at any time decide to abandon observance of the treaties' provisions.

Britain is marching in step with its senior partner along the path of military preparations. In an interview with the NEWS OF THE WORLD Britain's Defense Secretary M. Heseltine left no doubts as to the Tory cabinet's intentions to embark on the speediest implementation of the Trident program. This program envisages constructing four new nuclear-powered missile submarine and equipping them with U.S. Trident II missiles. This will mean that the number of warheads on British SSBN's will increase from the present 336 to 896. The entry into service of the Trident II missile will make Britain even more dependent on Washington. Dependent not only from the technological, but also from the military-political viewpoint. London's talk of the so-called "independent" status of the British nuclear fleet is being turned into an empty phrase. Evidence of this is also provided by the revelations by former Defense Secretary Pym: "Britain places its nuclear forces at NATO's disposal in accordance with the concept of collective deterrence elaborated at joint sessions of the Military Planning Group."

France is not lagging behind in the deployment of the sea-launched strategic system, either. The trend of development is the same -- building nuclear submarines and arming them with long-range missiles with multiple nose cones and MIRVed warheads. In addition to the five "Redoubtale"-type submarines armed with M-20 missiles range of up to 3,200 km, a sixth SSBN, "L'Inflexible," has already been built and is undergoing trials; it is planned to arm it with M-4 missiles with a range of over 4,000 km. At the end of this decade it is planned to start a seventh SSBN, which will be the first in a new series of missile carriers. Despite the fact that the French military-political leadership loves to pontificate about its "independent policy" in the strategic arms sphere, it is actually following the course of the Pentagon strategists, who are pursuing the goal of attaining military superiority over the Soviet Union.

But the hopes of attaining military superiority are futile. The Soviet Union responds appropriately to each militarist action by imperialism by strengthening its defense capability. The sole purpose of this, as the Soviet Government has repeatedly declared, is to prevent the prevailing balance of forces from being disrupted and to preserve peace on earth.

U.S. SLCM DEPLOYMENT COMPLICATES MONITORING

PM291622 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jun 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "One More Militarist Step"]

[Text] Washington, 28 Jun -- The U.S. Administration has taken one more step on the path of intensifying the nuclear arms race. A Pentagon spokesman has announced that the U.S. Navy command has deployed cruise missiles with nuclear warheads with a range of about 2,500 km on a number of U.S. warships. This step was taken by the Reagan administration despite the opinion of the U.S. House of Representatives, which voted to ban the deployment of Tomahawk cruise missiles on U.S. Navy ships.

According to the Pentagon's design, the arming of the naval forces with Tomahawk cruise missiles will enable them to strike targets a long way inland and will also increase the surface target range 30 times compared with torpedoes. In the early nineties, the U.S. Navy plans to have about 4,000 Tomahawk cruise missiles.

The Protocol to the SALT II treaty made temporary provision for a limitation on ground- and sea-launched cruise missiles with a range of over 600 km. Here the sides undertook to review in the future the question of ground- and sea-launched cruise missiles with a view to its definitive solution. However, the United States has ignored its undertaking and embarked on the accelerated implementation of a program for testing and producing cruise missiles, including a sea-launched version, the first of which have already been deployed on U.S. Navy ships. According to press reports the United States plans to deploy cruise missiles on virtually all navy ships and on 90 submarines.

A Brookings Institute paper noted that the deployment of the cruise missiles will make it extremely difficult to monitor any agreements on arms limitation. According to Rear Admiral G. La Rocque, retired, director of Washington's Center for Defense Information, the deployment of the nuclear-tipped Tomahawk cruise missiles on U.S. Navy ships will inevitably lead to a serious aggravation of the theat to peace.

TATARNIKOV ADDRESSES STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE

LD291554 Moscow TASS in English 1222 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] Stockholm June 29 TASS -- It is necessary to ensure an organic combination of broad-scale political and contractual-legal steps with measures in the military sphere in order to have a headway at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures, and Disarmament in Europe. This was stated today at the plenary meeting of the conference by member of the Soviet delegation Major-General Viktor Tatarnikov.

In his speech he explained measures in the military sphere, more significant in character and broad in proportions, that were submitted by the Soviet Union for consideration of the conference, and developing further the Final Act of the Helsinki conference. The necessity to limit the scale of military exercises of ground forces was underlined in particular.

This step is very topical in the present-day conditions when NATO countries hold major exercises involving a big number of contingents of different armed services, mobilisation of reservists, transfer to Europe from the United States of ground and air units and formations. Also noted was the importance of attaining accords pertaining to preliminary notification about major military exercises of ground troops, air and naval forces, held in Europe, and also in the adjacent sea (ocean) area and the air space and preliminary notification of major movements and transfers of ground troops and air forces.

The speaker subjected to well-augmented criticism attempts of the United States and some NATO states to get unilateral advantage through uncovering the structure of the Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty countries, their mobilisation possibilities and dislocation [as received] places, whereas U.S. Armed Forces on the American Continent and also American military bases by the perimeter of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community would not fall under the action of the measures, proposed by the West. Such an approach runs counter to the principles of equality and undiminished security of the parties, and by no means leads to building up confidence and security in Europe.

IKLE USES SOVIET THREAT TO JUSTIFY STAR WARS

LD291947 Moscow TASS in English 1911 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 29 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vladimir Matyash writes:

The U.S. Administration is stepping up preparations aimed at militarising space, thus posing a grave threat to peace and the security of the peoples. Addressing journalists in Washington, U.S. Under Secretary of Defence Fred Ikle tried in every way to justify the Reagan administration's course of spreading the nuclear arms race to space. He claimed, in particular, that appropriations for development work in that field during the next fiscal year, set at the huge sum of 1.7 billion dollars, would only lead to a cautious growth of the U.S. militarist space programmes. In so doing, the Pentagon spokesman resorted to the "Soviet threat" myth needed by Washington to push through Congress the disproportionate demands of the U.S. Defence Department for waging "star wars."

As everyone knows, it is through the fault of the more aggressive forces of the USA that the threat of the militarisation of outer space has been growing of late. What all this amounts to is Washington's preparations for waging a full-scale war in space. Small wonder that some "hotheads" in the Pentagon say that nuclear weapons can be used with equal efficiency in space and on earth. The Pentagon has launched a series of programmes to develop anti-satellite weapons. According to the U.S. BUSINESS WEEK, during the past 20 years the United States has spent more than 50 billion dollars on space projects with military applications.

In this way, having embarked on the road of the runaway race in both ground-based and space weaponry, the U.S. Administration is seeking to aggravate the international situation as much as possible.

As for the USSR, it believes that space should forever remain free from any weapons and that it should never become another scene of the arms race. An international treaty banning the deployment of weapons of any type in outer space, the draft of which has been tabled at the United Nations, could make a major contribution towards that goal.

What then is the way to avert the threat of nuclear conflagration, this time posed from space? "There is an alternative, namely, an agreement to prevent the arms race in space and the pooling of efforts in the exploration of space exclusively for constructive purposes for the good of mankind," the Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko stressed.

The Soviet Union's practical proposals on this question enjoy the support of the overwhelming majority of states. The ball is now in the court of the United States Government.

WARSAW PACT 'DANUBE-84' MANEUVERS CONCLUDE

Maneuvers Described

LD301649 East Berlin Radio Volga in Russian to Soviet Forces in East Germany 1830 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Excerpt] The Group of Soviet Forces in Germany -- for several hours in a row, a tank column was on the move on rugged terrain. Tanks of the national enemy unexpectedly appeared to the rear of the subunit. The first to spot them was Tank Commander Junior Sergeant Vladimir Tsymbal. On his own, he decided to preempt them. The driver-mechanic instantaneously swung the vehicle around into a position making it possible to aim the gun and carry out precision firing. At that moment, other crews also joined in the battle. They accurately hit the remaining targets. The enemy was unable to launch a first strike. All credit goes to Junior Sergeant Vladimir Tsymbal and his crew.

A report from the Central Group of Forces -- Before an exercise in weapon training for young specialists there was tank gunnery practice. It showed that the beginners very much wanted to perform all tasks well, but their practical skills are as yet insufficient. After practice work the servicemen commenced firing exercises from tank weapons. The commander immediately noted the characteristic mistakes of the servicemen: There was no close team-work between tank commanders and the driver-mechanics, the gunners took a long time to find their targets and were late with the first shot. There were also other mistakes typical of novice tank crews. Nevertheless, many of the troops had good results on the moving-target gunnery range -- Tank Commander Junior Sergeant Tsarevich and the gunners, Privates Lambotskiy, Zhivayev, and others. The exercise showed that in less than a month, the tank crews learned a lot and are acting increasingly confidently and competently.

Here is a telephone report from Major Sergey Dudkin, our regular correspondent for the Northern Group of Forces.

[Begin Dudkin recording] Armored infantry forces were practising team-work during an attack mounted while on the move against a well-fortified enemy strongpoint.

In conformity with the tactical situation, the advance to the site of the exercise took place in circumstances as similar to a combat situation as possible. The servicemen had to negotiate a contaminated area of terrain and to repel attacks from an airborne enemy. (?They did this in order to) discover the enemy's position in time and to destroy it. Ahead lay a minefield. Here too, [words indistinct] confidently acquitted themselves of the combat task (?they were set). Even before the (?crew) commenced the crossing, the gunners hit the enemy positions while Driver-Mechanic Nemesko negotiated the crossing and returned to the direction he was to take. [sentence as heard]

The [word indistinct] commanders had no reproach against their subordinates as they negotiated the enemy's emplacements and trenches.

In the summer training period, members of the Komsomol are endeavoring to win the title of excellent crew, and that is why at every exercise all are so assiduously practised and initiative and creativity is so manifest. [end recording]

Conclusion Reported

LD020830 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] The joint operative-tactical exercises "Danube-84" have been completed in Hungary. They were conducted in accordance with the plan of combat training of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces. Detached [Vydelennyye] staffs and units of the Hungarian People's Army, the Soviet Army, and the Czechoslovak People's Army took part in the exercises. They facilitated further improving operational-tactical training of officers, perfecting military training of personnel, and consolidating comradeship-in-arms between armies of the socialist community countries.

WEST PITTING BLOC COUNTRIES AGAINST EACH OTHER

PM290908 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian in its 28 June Morning Edition carries on page 5 a 1,100-word article entitled "Our Answer Is Unity" by Gyorgy Halasz. The article carried under the "Foreign Journalists in IZVESTIYA" rubric and datelined Budapest, condemns the "most reactionary imperialist circles who are prepared for any steps provided that they discredit socialism and undermine its internationalist basis" and in particular "America's intention of achieving military superiority at any cost." The article then continues as follows:

"The desire to impair and weaken socialism's positions also determines imperialist propaganda tactics regarding individual socialist countries. An example of this is the material which appears from time to time in the Western press to the effect that Hungary has created a 'more acceptable model of socialism.' We Hungarians recall in this context the old dictum: 'Beware of Greeks bearing gifts.' Imperialist propaganda is seeking to absolutize certain features of socialist building in Hungary and exaggerate their role in every possible way and is trying to set socialist countries against each other. The speech made by U.S. Vice President Bush in Vienna last fall dividing socialist countries into 'good' and 'bad' was a typical example.

"Using as a pretext the improvement of our economic machinery -- which was discussed at the MSZMP Central Committee April Plenum -- the bourgeois press has now again begun writing a lot about Hungary. The economic machinery, as we know, is a means of improving the management of the economy and is not at all a kind of miraculous panacea -- we know this better than anyone else. Every socialist country is carrying out a quest in this area, and we are always learning from one another. The striving for what is new and better stems from the very revolutionary nature of our parties.

"The economic quest we are carrying out in the interests of increasing production efficiency and making optimum use of working people's initiative is inextricably bound up with the creative study and application of other socialist countries' experience. In seeking to find 'contradictions' and praising some and depreciating others, Western propaganda is trying to sow dissension and drive a wedge between us.

"We have learnt to firmly repulse the imperialists' schemes. The main thing here is the coordination of our foreign policy and the strengthening of socialist countries' cohesion in all areas -- politics, the economy, and ideology The decisions of the recent CEMA economic summit are also directed to this end."

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD011718 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 1 Jul 84

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Spartak Beglov, APN political observer; Nikolay Ivanovich Yefimov, first deputy editor-in-chief of IZVESTIYA; and Vitaliy Sergeyevich Sobolev, All-Union Radio commentator]

[Text] [Sobolev] Hello, comrades!

Among the most important problems of international life are the elimination of the threa of a nuclear catastrophe, the curbing of the arms race, prevention of the militarization of space, and the development of cooperation between various countries. These problems are reflected in the draft agenda of the 39th session of the UN General Assembly, which opens in September. Also, September could see the beginning of Soviet-U.S. talks on preventing the militarization of space, as proposed by the Soviet Government in a statement published yesterday which immediately drew a wide response throughout the world.

Soviet Peace Proposals

There is increasing understanding everywhere of how much the arms race moving into space would increase the risk of a military catastrophe, and an understanding of the nee to shut off every single channel, without exception, for the militarization of space. In this statement, the Soviet Union once again proposes resolute and comprehensive measures which will help solve the problem. Measures have been proposed which could be enacted immediately, including a moratorium, starting on the date that the talks open, on the testing and deployment of space weapons.

Unfortunately, there immediately followed from the U.S. Administration a negative answer. In its hasty statement, it tried to get away from examining the essence of the problem, crudely replacing the subject of the talks with other issues. A TASS statement points out that the reply by the U.S. Administration is completely unsatisfactory. The Soviet Government statement remains in force. On all problems of disarmament and cooper ation, the Soviet Union and the socialist community have a thoroughly worked-out progran and a system of concrete proposals which are fully attainable so long as the sides show good will.

Our country's peace initiatives meet with the invariable and broad support of world public opinion and the international community. These initiatives will undoubtedly continue as before to set the direction of discussions in the United Nations.

The Soviet Union's active foreign policy stance and its influence on the course of world events have also been reflected in other recent events, particularly during the summit talks in Moscow with the leaders of countries in various regions. The latest session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo approved Comrade Chernenko's talks with the Laotian leader Kayson Phomvihan and examined the results of Comrade Chernenko's meetings with Nicaraguan leader Daniel Ortega.

At all these meetings, the sides stressed the need for a political settlement of the problems of the corresponding region by means of talks on a just basis. The CPSU Centra Committee Politburo heard a report on the results of the talks held during the visit to our country by President Mitterrand of France. As the press, particularly the French press, noted, although France and we differ on a number of important international questions, it transpired that both sides attach the greatest importance to preventing an arms race in space.

[Beglov] I think that in the same vein, it is also worth mentioning other events, such as the visit to Moscow by a delegation from the Indian Parliament. Here special mention should be made of the fact that this was essentially the first delegation from a country which was one of the six to issue a declaration calling upon the major powers to limit the arms race and prevent the danger of nuclear war. The Indian MP's noted that the Soviet program of action in this area essentially coincides identically with those main, key proposals: first and foremost the proposal that nuclear arsenals be immediately frozen -- which is in fact also a Soviet initiative; the proposal to make the renunciation of first use of nuclear weapons a common pledge for all the nuclear powers; and finally, the proposal for urgent measures to be taken and for agreement to be reached to prevent the militarization of space.

A second event is the continuing Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament which has entered its second round. This very week the Soviet delegation once again issued a reminder that measures must be drawn up without delay on questions which will lead to a reduction in the military budgets of states, measures which will lead to Europe being rid of chemical weapons, and also the proposal that all existing proposals and drafts for the creation of nuclear-free zones in various parts of Europe be examined.

[Yefimov] Last Thursday in the editorial offices of IZVESTIYA we received a large group of supporters of the FRG antimissile movement. We asked them how they viewed the latest speeches and statements by the U.S. Administration. They all gave the same reply: There is a change in tone, but no change in attitude. It's the same old bellicose attitude, the same old gambling on force, and the same old policy endangering the cause of peace.

U.S. Threat, Arms Race

Yes, Reagan now, having frightened millions of people both by his rhetoric and -- most important of all -- by his actions, has been compelled on the eve of the elections to make dove-like sounds, both in the Irish Parliament in order to soothe the West Europeans and at home in the United States in order to soothe the Americans. He was compelled to try and assure people that the world situation while he has been in power has become safer, that dialogue with the Soviet Union is continuing, and that there is no reason to even think of the threat of war.

While Reagan speaks of new peace initiatives, and while he says all this in subdued tones as the newspapers note, his military men call things by their proper names. Last week in the U.S. city of Newport, there was a very serious meeting of U.S. naval stategists. There, the new peace initiatives were not even mentioned: there they were not busy with propaganda but with what they considered practical matters. Ideas like this were expressed at the conference. U.S. Navy Secretary John Lehman -- "Dealing a first nuclear strike remains the basis of U.S. military-political doctrine," he said. "The one who wins," he said, "will be the first one to open fire."

Another figure, Lieutenant General Bernard Trainor, deputy chief of Marine staff for plans and policies, spoke of the need in the next 20-30 years for a limited nuclear war with the Soviet Union and called upon his audience to gain the upper hand in that conflict. The White House was immediately compelled to dissociate itself from Lt Gen Trainor's statements, saying that Reagan did not share the conclusion that war is inevitable. Perhaps. But what about Reagan's own words that he believes in an Armageddon soon, in other words a clash between the forces of good and evil.

[Sobolev] Yes. And so both the speeches by the generals and once again the repeated statements by President Reagan show that the current peaceable waving of an olive branch is just hypocrisy, and hypocrisy which is far from innocent. It is extremely dangerous. The arms race, an aggressive foreign policy course, and interference in the affairs of other countries -- that is what they are trying to conceal with the Washington mascarade, as it is now being called. And there was yet another parade of hypocrisy this week in the U.S. capital: the so-called conference on international terrorism, in which certain West European allies of the United States, Japan, Australia, and Israel participated.

[Yefimov] We are now witnesses to a quite remarkable phenomenon. Reagan is trying to display, as it were, a more calm attitude and is trying to speak in a tone which is somewhat different to the one we are used to, but the second men in his command, his entourage, continue as before to deliver hawk-like speeches which are even more hawk-like than before. And it is precisely this that we saw in the conference held by the U.S. Jonathan Institute.

Incidentally, strange as it may seem, the institute bears the same name as the well-known Israeli terrorist Jonathan. In a long speech at the conference, Shultz promised to reveal the anatomy of terrorism and its aims and to give precise names of its sources. In the event, however, he revealed neither the first, nor the second, nor the third. His speech was remarkable for another thing: it presented in all its splendor the malicious and blind anti-Sovietism of the Reagan administration, the double moralit of the Washington leaders and their utter inability to understand what exactly is going on in the world today.

World Terrorism

To hear Shultz speak, terrorism is nothing other than a Soviet invention, and standing behind every terrorist is, of course,the Soviet Union. Even the bible had something to say about terror: "Thou shalt not be afraid for the terror by night; nor for the arrow that flieth by day." The encyclopedic dictionary issued by the famous publishers Brokgauz and Yefron in Russia long before the appearance of the Soviet Union explained that terror is a political system which achieves its aims by means of innumerable executions, punitive expeditions, bloody reprisals, shootings without trial, burning down settlements, confiscations, murders, bomb-throwing, and so forth. And is this not a modern definition for what is happening in Israel on the occupied Arab lands? Is it not about Sabra and Shatila? Is it not about South Korea, Paraguay, El Salvador with its death squads, South Africa with its notorious Soweto and Sharpeville, and Pinochet's Chile? And finally, is it not about the suppression of little Grenada and about the Somozist bands who bring to peaceful Nicaraguans the "terror of the night" and, not arrows, but bullets flying by day, bringing this because their dirty work is generously paid for in New York? That is what it would have been appropriate for Shultz to comment on.

However, he spoke about something else. The essence of what he theoreticized about boils down to an idea which was formulated a long time ago by one U.S. President. Perhaps he didn't put it too diplomatically or in a refined way, but, as distinct from Shultz, he put it honestly and frankly. "I know," he said, "that Somoza is a son of a bitch, but he's our son of a bitch." And that sums it up.

[Sobolev] That was President Roosevelt, Franklin Roosevelt.

[Yefimov] Shultz knows, of course, who is to blame for Sabra and Shatila. He has heard where the Brazinskases -- a father and son who hijacked a Soviet passenger aircraft to Turkey, killing a Soviet stewardess and wounding the pilot -- are living. In the United States. But all these people are their own people and therefore cannot be regarded as terrorists. Why can't they be regarded as terrorists? They cannot, and that is that! This is the way the White House thinks, and Shultz calculates and assures one that it could not be otherwise. Such is the logic and such are the arguments. Shultz' speech refers to one thing and has in mind the direct opposite.

He describes as terrorists those who act for the sake of national independence, who act against the dominance of the supranational monopolies -- above all U.S. monopolies -- and who do not want to live on their knees before the Pinochets and Bothas. What Shultz was embarrassed to say at the conference was forthrightly stated there by Jean Kirkpatrick, U.S. permanent UN representative. In her understanding the terrorists are, for example, SWAPO, which the UN has recognized as the sole competent representative of the Namibian people. How then is this so? Are terrorists being recognized by the UN? Kirkpatrick is not embarrassed by this. According to her the overwhelming majority of UN member-countries are afflicted by a completely distorted interpretation of terrorism. In other words only the United States is in step, and the rest of the world is out of step. But would it not be more correct to say that it is the Reagan administration which is in a totally misconstrued and deliberately distorted way interpreting the activities and character of the national-liberation movement throughout the world?

It was once said in America that what is good for General Motors is good for the United States. Shultz would now like something more, namely, that what is good for General Motors should be good for the whole world, and that those that do not agree with this are terrorists. Or conversely, if one acts in favor of the United States' values and for its economic, strategic, vital, and God knows what other interests, then one is a freedom fighter. In this respect it is of no consequences that one has blown up a mosque in Kabul, poisoned girls at an Afghan school, put bullets into Bishop Romero, demolished a Palestinian village together with its inhabitants, or shot at students in a South Korean town. What kind of morals are these whereby the hijacking of an American aircraft is a terrorist act while the hijacking of a Soviet aircraft, aggravated by the killing of a girl, is almost an exploit? One can sympathize with Jeane Kirkpatrick, who in no way wants the problem of terrorism to be submitted for discussion by the UN. It will not be understood there, she grieves. That is quite right. There will be no understanding there, or more accurately it will be understood and completely seen through. Indeed, how can one not perceive that the Reagan administration is challenging not so much the Soviet Union as all the developing countries that are striving for economic and political independence, and who is not striving for that?

[Beglov] I think it would be apt to say that this same week a very interesting article was published in the United States. The article indeed showed the machinations behind the scenes of that policy that is now called state terrorism. It is a matter of the present state of affairs and the current role of the CIA. This article, in the 25 June edition of U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, says that after a 4-year strengthening program the CIA has become a service with increased potential and corresponding influence. Not experiencing any shortages of manpower or money, the CIA is again active throughout the entire world and is operating on a scale unparalleled since the end of the Vietnam war. It goes on to say: This influence is being displayed vividly in its return to conducting secret operations -- that is, operations directed above all at exerting pressure on foreign regimes and other governments and states.

According to well-informed people the consequences of this buildup are already beginning to make themselves felt in the most varied corners of the world. It goes on to enumerat Afghanistan and El Salvador, and speaks of the fact that the CIA is at present conductin some half dozen large-scale secret operations, and does not rule out the fact that the number of smaller CIA secret operations amounts to 50. Among all these the secret war in Nicaragua occupies first place. The CIA coordinates the airlifting of supplies, plans attacks, and is setting up a ramified communications network for some of the largest semimilitary operations since the time of the Vietnam war. There you have the deeds behind the facade of all these speeches.

Central America

[Sobolev] It is noteworthy that precisely while U.S. leaders in their capital have been calling for terrorism to be combated, Washington has been receiving one of the well-known terrorists in the world -- Roberto D'Aubuisson, the ringleader of the death squads in El Salvador. Indeed, even a score of senators attended a meeting with him. The Western press assures one that the U.S. Administration felt some awkwardness about this visit by a person guilty of torture and mass killings, whose victims have been very moderate figures, even Americans, and Archbishop Romero. Nevertheless, while realizing how this visit would be perceived even by the United States' indulgent allies, the American Government arranged this trip for D'Aubuisson. There is no inconsistency in this, since D'Aubuisson was engendered by American policy. Among the Salvadoran death squads there is one called the Maximiliano Hernandez brigade. It is named after the general who at the beginning of the 1930's suppressed the popular disturbances led by Farabundo Marti. At that time, several tens or even hundreds of thousands of peasants were brutally killed. One Salvadoran historian has written about the actions of the punitive forces half a century ago that everyone possessing a machete -- a knife for cane-cutting -- and looking like an Indian or dressed in poor peasants' clothes was regarded as a rebel. For the mass killings Gen Maximiliano drew into the militarized subunits volunteers from among the bourgeoisie, various kinds of rogues and paupers, landowners' sons and mercenaries from among the personal bodyguards of the large landowners. This was the prototype for the present death squads, and with their participation mass killings were carried out on the instructions of the United States, which at that time had its own troops in Central America. Those troops were waging war against the Nicaraguan people and Sandino, their national hero.

But at that time the United States kept events in El Salvador, the bloody deeds of local reactionaries, under its control, and this is still being done. A fairly detailed account of this was given by the American CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR in an article entitled: "The Salvadoran Death Squads and Their Links With the CIA," while the magazine PROGRESSIVE proved that torture methods and the equipment for them and cadres of butchers are all manufactured and trained in the United States. According to figures in TIME magazine, there are between 50,000 and 100,000 cutthroats in the Salvadoran ultra-right wing Orden organization alone. By encouraging the rampaging of the ultra-right wing terror and arbitrary conduct by the police, security forces, and soldiers in the government army, the Americans are consciously agreeing to certain costs, so to speak, aware that these performers of their wishes will kill not only in the interests of the dictatorship of imperialism but also in their own interests. TIME magazine describes how in El Salvador, on the pretext of the struggle against communists rivals in love affairs, creditors and simply personal enemies are being killed. Policemen earning $70 a month, the magazine says, can easily be hired to beat someone up for $10 and to kill someone for $20.

According to the American leaders' assurances more order has been brought to punitive operations in El Salvador, but the juridical service of the archbishop of San Salvador has different information in this regard.

According to its figures, in the second half of 1983 the army, security forces, and armed formations in league with them killed 2,616 civilians as against 2,527 in the first half of the year. This year the numbers killed were: January-241, February-269, and March-407. The picture that emerges is that American leaders condemn terrorism but supply terrorists with torture equipment, and in receiving their ringleader smile at him and shake hands with him under the gaze, it is said, of an amazed public in Washington on Capitol Hill, although, one is assured, they feel some awkwardness at the sight of a creation of their own hands.

The anatomy of Washington's hypocrisy, or big lie, as it is sometimes called, is revealed very clearly in its historical perspective. The target for the present fierce attacks by American leaders, in particular at the aforementioned conference in Washington is Nicaragua. That country has been invaded many times by the Americans during the present century. At the end of 1926 they sent a naval squadron there and a landing by Marines on the pretext of defending the lives and freedom of American citizens. Recall the American aggression against Grenada last year! The pretext was the same. But 57 years ago IZVESTIYA, your paper, Nikolay Ivanovich, said: Washington is using its incredible advantage in strength in order to cynically and forcibly impose its will and protege on the Republic of Nicaragua. Since the people of Nicaragua did not give up, the then U.S. President, Coolidge, stated that material obtained showing the great influence of Bolshevism in Central America was quite enough to justify the defense measures undertaken by the United States, and Secretary of State Kellogg presented a report entitled: "The Aims and Policy of the Bolsheviks in Mexico and Central America." In the report he declared Mexico and Nicaragua to be springboards for Bolshevism. I would remind you, comrades, that this was back in 1927.

So we see that imperialism has not come up with anything new, and neither has it changed in the years that have passed. But the world today is far from being the same. The balance of power is now different. Washington's lie has not become any more convincing after being in circulation for so long.

[Beglov] A Japanese newspaper wrote not long ago: The Americans are pulling us ever further along the path of the arms race, but how are we to make the Japanese people understand that this is necessary? How are we to scare them with the so-called Soviet threat? We have not done everything possible yet to prepare the people morally and politically for this.

Decisions are being made that go against the interests of the peoples -- not only in the military sphere but also in the political and economic spheres. For instance this week the Latin Americans had to deal with the problem of their considerable debts to the United States. The United States keeps raising the bank rate. For the developing countries the increased bank interest rate for dollar operations by 0.5 percent means an overall rise in their debt by $4 billion.

[Sobolev] This means that in the last 4 months their overall debt has grown by $16 billion, since capitalist banks increased the lending rate -- what money lenders used to call interest or percentage on capital -- four times.

EEC Activities

[Beglov] Yes, that is right. And West Europeans too were forced, so to speak, to review their affairs. You know that a scheduled meeting of EEC heads of government -- leaders of the so-called Ten -- took place this week in Fontainebleau near Paris. There, too, generally speaking, the leaders of the West European states were forced to review once again the problem of how to bring order at least in their economic relations.

The signal for this came from this latest rise in the bank dollar lending rate. It is noted that for the first time the West Europeans were forced at this meeting to conclude a so-called truce in the 5-year war. Our radio listeners know that in the course of the last 5 years the West Europeans from the EEC could not come to an agreement regarding Great Britain's claims. The British consider that they are making too great a contribution to the EEC purse for the common expenditure of this organization. So all the recent meetings of heads of government ended with the British slamming the door and walking out . . .

[Sobolev] This threatened the EEC budget, without which the organization's existence is impossible. In other words, this was a question of life or death for the Common Market.

[Beglov] Yes, for the Common Market itself. So then the West Europeans finally came to an agreement that an end must be put to this internal conflict. There must be, so to speak, an alignment. Another circumstance that contributed to the solution of this conflict -- that is, the acceptance of the British claim, though not in the measure desired by London -- was the fact that West European leaders were frightened by the outcome of the recent European Parliament elections where the voters, or at least those who voted at all, made it clear on the whole that they are very dissatisfied with the ruling parties and their policies. They now all have their sights on the coming elections and of course this too forced them to stage a sort of demonstration of unity in solving the problem of the British contribution.

[Sobolev] I would like to add that the agreement reached there is of a most ephemeral and illusory nature. For example, a reporter for the Japanese paper MAINICHI, on the whole an outside observer, made the following conclusion regarding this meeting: The financial crisis has been overcome but the fundamental problems tearing the Common Market apart have not been resolved.

[Beglov] There is also another aspect to EEC activities. It is called the political side. The point is that the participants in the Western alliance keep nursing the idea of further politization, of creating united bodies right up to introducing common citizenship, passports, and other symbols of communality. In this connection, many were hoping the Fontainebleau meeting would deal with this theme first of all. But this did not happen because the state of the economy forced everyone's attention to issues which hold priority among their concerns. Mrs Thatcher made it clear that friendship is one thing but money is another, so let us first of all solve the question of the British contribution and the money question. As regards the political side of Western alliance activities, of course behind all these seemingly innocuous symbols and trends toward creating new political institutions there looms permanently on the whole the background question of who is to take charge of the common might, the common power of this grouping. There is talk of some sort of joint strategic and tactical military organizations, institutions, and programs. There is also talk of shared nuclear weapons or at least some procedures and joint command of nuclear weapons. In other words, the question of access to the push-button of nuclear weapons by states such as the FRG will possibly arise again. Undoubtedly these are very dangerous tendencies, which are now causing concern particularly against the background of the obvious growth of revanchism in West Germany, including the Western alliance, which could lead generally to an increased threat from revanchist forces.

FRG Rearmament

[Yefimov] One other event took place during the past week which we of course could not ignore: The West European alliance -- the military political association of seven West European countries including France, the FRG, Britain, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg -- lifted the quantitative and qualitative limits on the production of armaments in West Germany.

Naturally, the lifting brought great satisfaction to NATO. The ban was imposed 30 years ago in 1954 when the memory of the last war was still fresh in Western Europe. In particular, 30 years ago a limit was set on the tonnage of naval vessels; both surface and submarine. West Germany was prohibited from producing strategic bomber aircraft and missiles. In the 30 years since, this prohibition was relaxed more than once. As a consequence the FRG began building both large-tonnage naval vessels and various missile armaments. Now the last remaining limits have been removed and the FRG may produce strategic bomber aircraft and missiles. What can be said in this connection?

First, the lifting of the prohibitions gives an impetus to the new round of the arms race in Europe. A comparison suggests itself: In the 1930's the West European countries, primarily Britain and France, similarly relaxed the prohibitions and limitations that had been in force regarding the production of armaments in Germany. What this led to and what it cost -- including to the British and the French themselves -- is well known, and there is no need for a reminder. Secondly, the West German Government has stated more than once that military threat will never again arise from West German soil. How much are such assurances worth now? Today already the West German Army is the most powerful in Western Europe among the NATO countries, and it is apparently to become even more powerful.

[Sobolev] The same dangerous tendency toward a so-called remilitarization can also be observed in Japan. The American-Japanese consultations in Honolulu last week once again alerted the world public to the fact that Tokyo, instigated by Washington, is draining of content the clause in its own constitution that Japan will never again create an army, navy, or air force. Now these forces are preparing to act 1,500 km from Japanese shores. In an atmosphere when the capitalist powers are stepping up their military preparations, the peoples around the world are becoming attracted with particular force to the socialist countries' foreign policy. The leaders of the fraternal parties and their states which are members of CEMA pointed out in the Moscow declaration that it is necessary to conduct affairs not toward confrontation between states of different social systems, or toward raising still more barriers between them, but rather toward searching for constructive ways to develop peaceful and stable international political and economic relations, taking into account the existing realities in the world and the interests of all countries. They expressed their conviction that no world problems, including the historic dispute between socialism and capitalism, would be solved in a military way. The rightness of these words, their confirmation through the specific policy of the socialist community, and the vital importance of this stance for the fate of the entire world are being understood by more and more people in different countries.

With this, comrades, we end the program. Thank you for your attention, and all the best.

CSSR OFFICIAL CITED ON SOCIALIST, OLYMPIC GAMES

LD011834 Moscow TASS in English 1801 GMT 1 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow, July 1 TASS -- The fundamental principles of Olympic friendship, by which the sports organisations of the socialist countries are guided, are mirrored in the decision of our community to hold international competitions this summer. This idea is expressed in today's issue of the newspaper SOVETSKIY SPORT by Rudolf Dusek, deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Sports Union.

Preparing for the Olympic Games, our top athletes perfected their mastery. Now they are in top sporting shape. It is only natural that having refused to participate in the Los Angeles games because of the provocative actions of the United States Administration, they wish to show what they can do, dream of world achievements, and of competing with their friends in sports.

It must be stressed that by organizing a series of major international tournaments, we by no means wish to contrast them with the Olympic Games. On the contrary, our aim is to further strengthen the spirit of the Olympic fraternity, to hold competitions in full conformity with the Olympic traditions. The competitions scheduled to be held in mid-July and then in mid-August, in September, and October include not only Olympic events, but all kinds of sports, in which competitions at the Olympic Games are not held. It must be noted that these tournaments will be held prior and after the Olympic Games.

International tournaments of this year are part and parcel of the fixtures lists of the socialist countries, Duse't said in conclusion. In Czechoslovakia, for example, the meet of the top gymnasts will be held within the framework of the traditional national sports games.

AFRICAN SPORTS COUNCIL HEAD URGES OLYMPIC BOYCOTT

LD011117 Moscow TASS in English 1024 GMT 1 Jul 84

[Text] Addis Ababa, July 1 TASS -- Henri Zongo, president of the Supreme Council of Sport in Africa, minister for youth and sport of Upper Volta, has called on member states of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) not to participate in the Los Angeles Olympics. The Supreme Council of Sport in Africa, he stressed, strongly denounces the states whose governments maintain sport links with racist-ruled South Africa and extend assistance to it in other spheres. Teams from such countries, above all Great Britain, will be represented at Los Angeles.

The Executive Bureau of the Supreme Council of Sport, Henri Zongo pointed out, requested OAU Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam to hold consultations with heads of African countries on whether it is advisable to participate in the Los Angeles Olympics. Independent Africa, Henri Zongo said, should sever sport links with those who back the apartheid state, above all with the imperialist powers which are trying to lead the racist regime out of international isolation. Competing with Pretoria accomplices means undermining African unity.

PRAVDA HITS AIMS OF NATO'S SPECIAL SESSIONS

PM290824 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jun 84 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Drobkov report: "Practicing 'Peaceableness'; NATO Special Consultative Group Session"]

[Text] Brussels, 27 Jun -- Recently exercises in ostentatious "Peaceableness" have come into vogue in the North Atlantic bloc. The latest in a series of such demonstrations was the fifth session of the year of the NATO Special Consultative Group, held 25 June. It was held at the bloc's headquarters in Evere under the chairmanship of J. Dobbins, U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state.

In a previously prepared statement and in replies to journalists' questions at a press conference organized in Evere, J. Dobbins tried yet again to proclaim NATO's "readiness" to return to the Geneva talks at any time and without any preconditions.

However, in an attempt to shift the blame for the cessation of the talks on medium-range nuclear means in Europe to the USSR, the chairman of the Special Consultative Group kept quiet about the fact that it was the Pentagon and NATO which torpedoed the Geneva talks process by starting to deploy Pershing II and cruise missiles on the European Continent.

Indeed, matters did not proceed without some discomfiture. When journalists cited the specific figure of U.S. missiles already deployed, Dobbins said that he could neither confirm nor deny it. To the accompaniment of laughter in the hall, the journalists reminded him that this figure is cited in the comparative analysis of NATO and Warsaw Pact military strength recently published by the North Atlantic bloc itself.

Why, in fact, do the NATO bloc allies hold their monthly "political gatherings"?

Some observers here believe that the aim of the NATO "consultations" is very definite. First, the North Atlantic bloc is trying to make out that the USSR -- apparently not today but tomorrow -- will give in to the missile blackmail and return to Geneva on terms dictated by the West. Second, Washington and NATO continue making active use of the mechanism of "consultations" to pressure vacillating partners, to prevent them from deviating from fulfilling the program of nuclear missile arms upgrading and force those bloc countries which have still not definitely consented to accept new U.S. missiles.

As a U.S. State Department spokesman confirmed, the Netherlands' spokesman at the Special Consultative Group session had to listen once again to an exposition of the "stance" (disapproving, of course) of the bloc partners as regards that country's recently adopted decision to defer for 2 years the start of deployment of U.S. missiles there.

NATO is hurrying to move ahead not with "arms control," as it has tried to assure simpletons, but with building up the potential for waging a "limited" nuclear war in Europe. It is not for nothing that the new nuclear missiles being deployed there are being called, even in official bloc documents, none other than "theater" weapons. And while means for delivering a "first strike" against socialist countries are being stockpiled in that "theater," propaganda shows like the Special Consultative Group sessions are being played out on its stage.

U.S. USE OF ECONOMIC 'LEVER' AT UN BLASTED

LD302203 Moscow TASS in English 1934 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Text] Geneva, June 30 TASS -- The striving of the Reagan administration to use economic aid as a lever of pressure on other countries has been patently manifest in the course of the 31st session of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, which ended today. This body of the U.N. General Assembly is engaged in financing and coordinating technical aid above all, to developing countries.

When aid programmes were discussed, the U.S. delegation made it clear that it makes its financial participation in different funds and programmes of the United Nations dependent on what extent foreign and home policy of that or other aid recipient country suits Washington.

The American delegation made such a reservation when the question of aid to socialist Vietnam was discussed, and then along with other Western countries it blocked up adoption of a new programme for the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan which is unprecedented in the history of the United Nations Development Programme.

In a joint statement the USSR and other socialist council member-countries denounced this discrimination on overtly political motives of one of the countries which has every ground to receive aid. They emphasized that the U.S.-imposed double-standard practice with regard to developing and non-aligned countries is incompatible with the United Nations Development Programme status and puts to doubt a possibility of further normal activity of that organization.

The question of endorsement of new programme of aid for the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan will be raised at the session of the U.N. Economic and Social Council which is due to open here in Geneva next week.

SOVIET PROPOSALS FOR UNESCO PROGRAM SUBMITTED

LD011837 Moscow TASS in English 1710 GMT 1 Jul 84

[Text] Paris, July 1 TASS -- Proposals on the next two-year programme of UNESCO activities for 1986-1987 have been presented here to that organisation's secretariat by permanent representatives of the Soviet Union, the Belorussian and the Ukrainian SSR to UNESCO. The documents drawn up by the UNESCO commissions of the USSR, the Ukrainian SSR and the Belorussian SSR point out in particular that this international organisation should further direct its efforts both at developing education, science, and culture in the world, and at resolving, within the bounds of its competence, the most essential global problems of mankind.

The documents name among them, in particular, questions pertaining to the prevention of a world nuclear catastrophe, putting an end to the arms race, strengthening peace, mutual understanding, and cooperation among nations, establishing a new international economic order, resolving the problems of energetics, raw materials resources, environmental protection, exploration of the world ocean and outer space for the benefit of the entire mankind.

According to the routine procedure, these proposals, in common with the proposals tabled by other countries, will be generalised by the UNESCO Secretariat and submitted in autumn for discussion at the 120th session of that organisation's Executive Council. The two-year programme is to be ultimately adopted at a UNESCO general conference next year.

NO PROGRESS ON UN CODE FOR INTERNATIONAL FIRMS

LD010912 Moscow TASS in English 0648 GMT 1 Jul 84

[Text] New York, July 1 TASS -- The United Nations commission on transnational corporations has failed to produce any result at its session here.

The commission is to work out a "code of conduct" for transnational corporations. The idea of producing the code, advanced by developing nations and backed by socialist countries, provides for the definition of international legal norms restricting the rapacious activity of capitalist monopolies. The draft code contains such important principles as respect for sovereignty, non-interference in the internal affairs of states, the right of countries to nationalisation, commitment of transnationals not to cooperate with the racist South African regime.

The legitimate aspiration of young independent nations has encountered resistance on the part of leading imperialist powers, above all the United States. It is due to their obstructionist stand that the elaboration of the code, started way back in 1977, made virtually no progress.

INTERNATIONAL RELIGIOUS SEMINAR ENDS IN MOSCOW

LD281907 Moscow TASS in English 1619 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, June 28 TASS -- An international seminar of religious workers has ended here. It was held in accordance with the programme for Christian churches to promote realisation of agreements of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference. The programme was drawn up by the conference of European churches, the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the United States of America, and the Council of Churches of Canada.

The seminar was held in Moscow at the invitation of the Russian Orthodox Church, affiliated with the Conference of European Churches.

Reports and the three-day discussion "Peace and Human Rights: Theological Roots and Political Consequences of Measures to Build Up Confidence" made it possible for the participants in the seminar to discuss topical questions of mutual relations between nations, maintenance of peace. Speakers stressed the need of continuation of the work that had begun as far back as in 1980 in favour of realisation of the Final Act, signed in Helsinki.

The metropolitan of Tallinn and Estonia Aleksiy, member of the synod of the Russian Orthodox Church, one of the presidents of the conference of European churches, made a speech of greetings to the participants in the seminar at its concluding session, and also at the reception which was held in their honour.

Metropolitan Aleksiy expressed confidence that the "frank exchange of opinions which was held at the seminar, will bring its good results and help church organisations to make work in favour of peace more fruitful."

The majority of the participants in the seminar are leaving for home today. A group of religious workers from Switzerland and a number of other countries are to stay in the USSR for a few more days. They will familiarise themselves with the life of Soviet people in Moscow, Voronezh, and Leningrad.

ZORIN ASSESSES REAGAN'S SUMMIT TALKS PROPOSAL

LD010051 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Text] We now present "Moscow Viewpoint" contributed by Professor Valentin Zorin.

Soviet leaders have repeatedly indicated their positive attitude to summit meetings and underlined the particular significance of these meetings for bilateral and broader affairs. Summit talks can help to solve the key problems of world politics, but they are too serious a thing to be a subject of political juggling. Needless to say, the leaders in Moscow have taken President Reagan's political about-face very carefully. Without explaining the reasons, he all of a sudden abandoned all the conditions he had insisted upon not so long ago for a summit meeting to take place. He forgot his own words about the need for thorough preparations and simply declared his readiness.

Does this new approach signal any reappraisal or change in United States foreign policy? There have been no real signs that it does. Just now the White House put a record military budget through Congress, providing for the deployment of new first-strike systems. It remains publicly opposed to a nuclear freeze. In Europe it has continued to site more of its missiles near the Soviet borders, targeted against Soviet cities. The missiles have a political as well as a military role to play. The Washington leadership believes they will offer a lever to pressure the Soviet Union into making concessions. In the present conditions any talks between the Soviet Union and the United States would have to be conducted against the backdrop of the new American missiles. In fact, that is why they cannot be conducted.

President Reagan's proposal for a summit presented with a lot of fanfare follows a host of speeches in which he said he was willing to negotiate with the Soviet Union, but when President Chernenko recently called for immediate talks to prevent an arms race in outer space, administration leaders said they were not yet prepared for them. Why is it that President Reagan has disowned everything he said before, thus surprising even his supporters, and called for a summit meeting? Since his first day in office President Reagan has relied on insults and intimidation as a key to a successful relationship with the Soviet Union. Tough language and even more weapons systems, he thought, will make the Soviet Union negotiate seriously. But his policy has failed. Now he is trying in every way to dissociate himself from the damage he has done in the past 3 and ½ years to relations with the Soviet Union. He is trying to duck responsibility. This is also the opinion of news analysts in the United States.

The situation would be half-less serious if the White House has awakened to its mistakes and were thinking of correcting them. But there are no signs that this is so. All the White House corrections have only been in speech while its practical policy has remained unchanged. The explanation is clear. President Reagan wants to be reelected and for this he needs the image of a peacemaker, not that of a peacebreaker.

I would venture to say that after 6 November Americans will be hearing no more of what President Reagan is saying during the election campaign. Only politically unsophisticated and naive people can believe that President Reagan's proposal for an early American-Soviet summit is dictated by a sincere wish to search for mutually acceptable solutions to complicated international problems. The impression we get over here is that this is just electioneering hot air.

REAGAN PROPOSALS ONLY CAMPAIGN PROMISES

LD291429 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] On Wednesday President Reagan addressed the conference on U.S.-Soviet Exchange at the White House. The main theme was an across-the-board dialogue with Moscow, which the administration has been allegedly seeking.

The United States President has said that the United States was working to strengthen economic, scientific, cultural, and other contacts with the Soviet Union. He once again invited Moscow to discuss arms control and disarmament and, like he did on previous occasions, tried to dispel notions that its hardline attitude to the Soviet Union was responsible for the current rift.

True, cultural ties as well as economic and others are important. Unfortunately they have been used only too often by the Carter and Reagan administrations to punish or reward the Soviet Union. The ease with which all these ties have been ruptured only to be restored at a low level and then declared as a major step toward normal relations shows that they are not valued in Washington as much as we are led to believe.

Let's recall Reagan's speech in the British Parliament in 1982. Among other things it called for an economic denial in relations with Moscow. Let's recall the various embargoes slapped on us and then lifted for a short time to be slapped again. The not-so-distant past has shown that all these ties and contacts can thrive only if there is headway on the problems of war and peace. And this is precisely where the situation is especially discouraging. The Reagan administration is well aware of this but, with the exception of words and pledges of commitment to a dialogue, has nothing to improve the situation.

Sober policies on arms control are totally missing in the so-called across-the-board American proposals. The deployment of cruise and Pershing II missiles in Western Europe has killed the two sets of the Soviet-American talks in Geneva. Moscow is invited to resume them in good faith and spirit at a time when the United States has added a nuclear potential equivalent to 730 atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima to the existing nuclear arsenal in Europe. What is there to negotiate? Bringing American missiles to Europe is said to be a sincere attempt to reduce arms. When we moved our missile-firing submarines closer to American shores it was a sincere answer to the administration's sincerity on arms control. Now both nations can hit each other in less than 10 minutes.

Real and not imaginary arms control is possible only when the principle of equality and like security it respected. There is no other way.

The closer the November election the more there are reassuring words about United States States-Soviet relations being not so bad and that there are exaggerations in the public mind. The closer the election the more the administration portrays itself as a peace champion. This is campaigning for reelection and it has nothing to do with arms control.

ZHOLKVER REJOINDER ON REAGAN'S MOVES FOR VOTES

LD292312 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Political observer Aleksandr Zholkver "Rejoinder"]

[Text] It is fairly well known that the U.S. presidential elections, despite their very noisy preparations, which are often reminiscent of a Hollywood show, do not arouse any particular interest among the broad mass of Americans. Thus, for instance, at the last elections, 46 percent of voters failed to take part, and paradoxical as it may be, President Reagan was elected by the votes of only 27 percent of Americans.

This time, however, Washington seems to have found a new reserve to swell the number of voters. It has been officially announced in the U.S. capital that the right to vote will be given to the homeless. All one needs to do is to give a written assurance, unde oath, that one spends each night on one and the same bench in a park or by one and the same ventilation grill in the subway.

How simple everything is in the land of unlimited opportunities, is it not? One swears allegiance to this so-called model democracy and obtains the opportunity to vote once every 4 years for one of the candidates from two competing bourgeois parties. For them, the possibility is opened up to getting many extra voters, for the number of homeless in t United States approaches 3 million, according to statistics issued by a conference of U.S city mayors which has just ended.

A problem might just crop up here, though. What happens if one of the homeless does not wish to carry on sleeping on the street, and demands, in addition to the right to vote, the right to housing, as well? Measures have been taken in this respect, too, in Washington. The homeless should not stay homeless for too long. No, there are no plans to provide housing for them -- they will simply be assisted to move into another world -- the next world! Congress has just adopted a decision to cut by another $13,000 billion the medical benefits to U.S. citizens. And since the cost of medical services in the United States is very high, it is clear that without such benefits they will simp be inaccessible for those same homeless folk, particularly the more elderly among them.

Incidentally, the governor of the State of Colorado resolved this problem in one fell swoop, sending out the patriotic cry: It is the duty of the aged in the United States t die more quickly. Here, evidently, it would be necessary to add: But first they should like the homeless, vote for President Reagan, who secures, for all, such truly unlimited opportunities.

SOBOLEV ON REAGAN'S PLANNED VISIT TO GRENADA

LD302141 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Text] The American press has reported that President Reagan plans to visit Grenada on the anniversary of the invasion of the island by the U.S. troops, on 25 October.

Our commentator Vitaliy Sobolev at the microphone:

NEWSWEEK has called Reagan's visit a second invasion, this time under the leadership of the commander in chief himself. One can understand the irony of the magazine. The administration regards that shameful operation as one of its main achievements, and Reag wants to travel there on the eve of the elections not because he will have then a lot of leisure. He wants to go, in the view of American observers, in order to confirm his reputation as a strong and resolute leader. It is even said that the trip will take place only if a whiff of election defeat is in the air.

One must say that the propaganda exploitation of the aggression against Grenada did not stop during the whole of the year. Insofar as the bellicose policy of the American Administration evokes protests among the public and even among part of the ruling circles of the United States, the President likes to mention Grenada as an example of a practical result of that policy advantageous for the United States. Were it not for that policy, President Reagan affirms, it is the troops of the adversary who would have landed in Grenada and it would have been impossible to save the American students.

That disgusting slander concerning the socialist countries is of course destined for the part of the public which the media of mass information and mass culture have managed to fool. But the obviously derisive comment of a respectable bourgeois magazine about the President's forthcoming trip to Grenada shows that this victory by their country appears far from flattering to all Americans. After all, the magazine also takes it bearings from its subscribers and readers. The streets of American towns have seen demonstrations with the slogan: Hands off Grenada! And one can be certain that the voyage of the President himself to the island will evoke a storm of protests throughout the world. Whatever the efforts of the battalion of psychological warfare now operating in Grenada, however well selected the correspondents for the trip among those devoted to the administration, the reputation of President Reagan will hardly profit much from that trip.

GERASIMOV QUESTIONS U.S.' GOOD INTENTIONS

LD012042 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 1 Jul 84

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Gennadiy Gerasimov, NOVOSTI political observer]

[Text] Last week two opposed or at least differing assessments of the international situation were reiterated. There was the Soviet assessment, according to which the danger of war has been intensified. This assessment was contained in speeches by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov. There was also reiteration of the American assessment, uttered by the President himself in a speech on Wednesday, alleging that the threat of nuclear war has diminished over recent years. On that same Wednesday the U.S. Defense Department announced the deployment on naval ships of the first cruise missiles with nuclear warheads, with a range of 2,500 km.

One must presume that Reagan considers that the threat of nuclear war is diminishing in accord with the increase in U.S. military might. Such is the inversely proportional dependence. That is, he proceeds from the view that America has good intentions, whereas its rivals have evil designs. The road to hell is paved with good intentions. For us, all American nuclear innovations, together with the inflated military budget just ratified by Congress, look like preparations within the framework of the first-strike strategy, on the basis of what Defense Secretary Weinberger described on Wednesday as a superiority in technology.

Concerning the supposed American good intentions, at a conference on naval strategy at Newport Naval College one frank and dashing warrior, Lieutenant General Bernard Trainor, predicted the inevitable probability of a limited war with the Soviet Union in the next 20 or 30 years, and called on America to take the upper hand in the coming conflict -- that is, not good intentions concerning peace but evil designs about routing the rival. Lt Gen Trainor once again made all America's European allies flinch. It would seem that the authorities should disavow him, and perhaps penalize him to set an example. But Reagan did not even frown. Incidentally, about 2 years ago he himself asserted something similar.

Or take a question put to Secretary Weinberger at a press conference on Monday. The question was this: Do you intend to reprimand Lt Gen Trainor or announce disciplinary penalties for the statement he came out with the other day? The secretary's reply: I don't feel there are any grounds for that.

PRC DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD301314 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jul 84 First Edition p 4

["Moscow Arrival" -- TASS Headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 30 TASS -- PRC Deputy Foreign Minister Qian Qichen has arrived in Moscow 30 June for consultations on international issues.

At the airport Qian Qichen was met by Mikhail Kapitsa, USSR deputy foreign minister. Among the welcoming party was PRC Ambassador to the USSR Yang Shouzheng.

Ties To Be Discussed

LD301904 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1757 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, June 30 (TANJUG) -- Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Qian Qichen arrived here today, Saturday, at the invitation of Soviet Assistant Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa.

This unexpected visit of the Chinese Foreign Ministry official, who otherwise heads his country's delegations at the regular Moscow-Beijing negotiations twice a year, concerning the normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations, has been explained by the need of the two sides to consult one another on international questions. Observers believe the consultations between the two assistant foreign ministers will cover also Soviet-Chinese relations, the more so as a visit of first vice-premier of the Soviet Government Ivan Arkhipov to Beijing was put off. This visit was scheduled for the former part of May.

What is also characteristic is that Qian Qichen's host now is Mikhail Kapitsa, who is in charge for Asia at the Soviet Foreign Ministry, and not Leonid Ilyichov, who heads Soviet delegations at talks on the normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations. Observers thus derive a conclusion that the main topics at the two officials' meeting in Moscow will be the problems from within the China-Vietnam-USSR triangle.

PHOTO EXHIBIT OF PRC SUBVERSIONS AGAINST SRV OPENS

PM281124 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jun 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Accusation of Aggressor"]

[Text] A photo exhibition depicting China's subversive actions against the SRV opened 27 June in Moscow in the Central House of Journalists. It was organized by the Soviet Committee of Support for the Peoples of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea and the USSR Journalists' Union.

The exhibits, comprised of Vietnamese news photographs, reveal Beijing's open encroachments on the territorial integrity and sovereignty of socialist Vietnam and are documented evidence of flagrant violations of the norms of international law.

The continuing provocations on the border with the SRV are a serious obstacle to ensuring stability in that region of the world and a spirit of good-neighborliness in Southeast Asia.

The exhibition is completed by an excerpt from the TASS statement published 5 May this year: "It is appropriate for anyone wanting to 'teach a lesson' to independent states to turn to the lessons of history. It would be extremely short-sighted to think that in 1984 the results and consequences of aggression against Vietnam would be any different from those in 1979."

Dinh Nho Liem, SRV ambassador to the USSR, attended the opening of the exhibition.

KIM IL-SONG MEETS SHCHERBITSKIY, DEPARTS

LD011359 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 1 Jul 84

[Text] The DPRK party and state delegation led by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee, president of the DPRK, has left Khasan, Maritime Kray, for home returning from a trip to the European socialist countries.

Comrade Kim Il-song had friendly meetings and conversations during stops on his way through the territory of the USSR with Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; Comrade Vatchenko, chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium of the Ukrainian SSR; Comrade Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee; Comrade Kalin, chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium of Moldavian SSR; Comrade Ustiyan, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Moldavian SSR; and with leaders of a number of krays and oblasts of the RSFSR along the train's itinerary.

DPRK ARMY POLITICAL DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

PM291356 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Jun 84 Second Edition

[Unattributed report: "Visit Concluded"]

[Text] A delegation of political workers from the Korean People's Army [KPA] headed by Lieutenant General Yun Ch'i-ho, candidate member of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee and deputy chief of the KPA Main Political Directorate, was in the Soviet Union 20-28 June at the invitation of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

The delegation was received by Army General A.A. Yepishev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. A talk took place, which was attended by Admiral A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

At the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, the Transcaucasus Military District, and the Caspian Flotilla, the KPA political workers were informed about the experience in party political work within the USSR Armed Forces and the activity of Political Organs to fulfill the decisions of the 26th party congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums.

At one of the Transcaucasus Military District's military units the guests took part in a meeting devoted to the month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and the country's unification on a peaceful and democratic basis, which began in the Soviet Union 25 June; they also visited locations of revolutionary and combat glory in Moscow, Tbilisi, and Baku.

The KPA political workers laid a wreath at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin Wall.

The delegation of KPA political workers left for home 28 June.

GOLTS NOTES WPC'S KOREAN SOLIDARITY MONTH

PM271003 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Jun 84 Second Edition p 3

[A. Golts "Commentator's Diary": "Supporting a Just Cause"]

[Text] A month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of foreign forces from South Korea and the peaceful unification of the country on a democratic basis, called for by the WPC, will be held in many countries from 25 June through 27 July. The dates were not selected at random. It was on 25 June 1950 that U.S. imperialism launched its aggression against the DPRK. And more than 3 years later, on 27 July 1953 Washington was forced to sign a truce. Neither the ruthless bombing of peaceful cities, nor the use of chemical weapons, nor the savage violence against the population brought the aggressor victory. But even in defeat the U.S. ruling circles did not abandon their plans to transform, if not the whole Korean peninsula, at least its southern part into their outpost on the Asian Continent, into a bridgehead for new military adventures.

U.S. imperialism was responsible for splitting the country into two parts. In South Korea the United States deployed its occupation force and set up numerous military bases Not without U.S. help, South Korea has been ruled by bloody, dictatorial regimes. The tragedy of a divided people and divided country continues to this day.

The reunification of Korea by peaceful means and on a democratic basis is the fundamenta national problem which the Korean people are struggling to solve. And they are not alon in this just struggle.

The month, which begins tomorrow, should be further concrete evidence of the unity and cohesion of all the forces of peace and progress which is so essential at this complex and anxious time. U.S. imperialism's increased aggressiveness is also manifested in the increase in tension on the Korean peninsula. General W. Livesey, commander of the joint American-South Korean Armed Forces, recently said that relations between Washington and its Seoul puppets are entering a "new stage," whose main features is the further militarization of South Korea. President Reagan has decided that the 40,000-strong U.S. occupation corps will soon be increased by a further 2,500 men. In addition to the hundreds of nuclear munitions already in the southern part of the peninsula, Washington intends to deploy nuclear cruise missiles and neutron weapons there.

The frantic U.S. military activity in the southern part of the peninsula indicates quite clearly the chief obstacle to Korean reunification. It is the continuing U.S. military presence in South Korea.

In the present complex situation the DPRK is continuing its persistent quest for ways to ease tension. The month of solidarity which is about to start will take place beneath the banner of the constructive new proposals put forward by People's Korea. Unanimous support for these proposals has been most forcefully confirmed during the visits by a DPRK party and state delegation headed by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee and president of the DPRK, to the USSR and other socialist countries.

"We support the DPRK's important initiative," Comrade K.U. Chernenko pointed out, "envisaging the signing of a peace treaty to replace the existing truce agreement, the adoption of a declaration of nonagression between North and South, the mutual reduction of Armed Forces, and the transformation of the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone." It is this constructive approach that holds promise for the future.

U.S.-JAPANESE MILITARY COOPERATION VIEWED

LD292225 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 29 Jun 84

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Viktor Amikin; commentary by Vladimir Tsvetov]

[Text] For the imperialists the Asian Continent is one more eastern front of struggle against the socialist countries. These are the words of K.U. Chernenko. One of the sectors of that front is allocated to Japan. Information coming from there shows that U.S. imperialism allocates to the Japanese sector of the antisocialist front an especially important role. Political observer Vladimir Tsvetov is at the microphone:

I will review some of the latest reports. At the Japanese-American talks on questions of defense which have just ended in Honolulu, the two sides developed their plans for the modernization of Japanese military formations up until 1990, and they mapped out a path toward the joint standardization of armaments of the Japanese and American armies so as to achieve closer interaction.

A large-scale military exercise is taking place on the Island of Hokkaido for the purpose of rehearsing tank and army operations for repulsing -- as officially stated in Japan -- aggression from the north. Insofar as to the north of Hokkaido there are no other countries other than the Soviet Union -- which never intended and does not intend to attack Japan -- the exercise is being conducted with operations against the USSR in mind.

The present generation of Japanese has not forgotten the days of 1947 when Japan welcomed the country's new Constitution. It was solemnly proclaimed in that Constitution that Japan was renouncing war forever and would never begin to create an army. Only 37 years have passed, and the Japanese armed forces, by the sum of their combat characteristics, have already risen to fifth place among the armies of the capitalist world. Still quite recently -- some 25 years ago -- expressions of disapproval about the Constitution of peace led to political death for any politician. And now the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party allows itself to call the Constitution a big, cancerous growth on the body of the country, and to work out plans for its revision.

I have mentioned 37 years; some 25 years; in fact, these periods of time are not so small, but they are very short for a country punished for its aggression by a crushing defeat, a country which experienced atomic bombing and was condemned by the peoples of the world as the initiator of the war in the Pacific.

The United States would like to see Japan become an even mightier military power so that it could become an active participant of the American crusade against the USSR and other socialist countries. The Japanese ruling circles share such desires. However, they are not able to adhere to the fast schedule of movement toward the goal which is being imposed by the Americans. The reason for this lies in the strong antiwar mood of the Japanese population. According to the results of opinion polls, 56 percent of the Japanese people want a freezing at the present level, or disbandment of the Japanese armed forces, while 74 percent are against an increase of military expenditure.

The Soviet Union lost too many people and too much in World War not to display vigilance now. Therefore, it goes without saying that the calls of American ships with Tomahawk cruise missiles on board at Japanese ports; the deployment in Japan of F-16 fighter-bombers capable of carrying nuclear weapons; the military-political rapprochement with South Korea, leading to the knocking together of a Washington-Seoul-Tokyo bloc; Japan's intention to carry out battle operations within a radius of 1,000 miles from its coasts, insofar as a radius can be traced both to the south and north of Japan, will not remain without the appropriate assessment on the part of the Soviet side.

It is not confrontation, however, that the Soviet Union seeks with Japan, but mutual understanding. The Soviet proposals to conclude good-neighborliness and cooperation treaty with Japan, and to hold talks on measures for trust in the Far East make it possible to make Soviet-Japanese relations peaceful and friendly. And it is not the fault of the Soviet Union if there has so far been no positive response to these proposals.

JAPAN COLLABORATING ON U.S. SPACE PLANS

LD011514 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 1 Jul 84

[Text] The United States and its allies, despite mass protests, continue a dangerous course of militarization. According to a report from Tokyo, Japan is actively collaborating with the United States in the development of a permanent orbital station, which, according to the designs of the Pentagon, is to become part of the American antimissile system in space. As KYODO reports, a high-ranking official of the Japanese Board of Science and Technology, (Miura), recently visited Washington and learned about details whose execution will mark the creation of a permanent Pentagon base in outer space. The Japanese scientists and technical experts are to undertake to make a habitable module for the space project and a number of other components for it.

MONGOLIAN ARMY PAPER ON PRC-SRV BORDER TENSION

PM291039 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Jun 84 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Article in Mongolian Newspaper"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 27 Jun -- The preservation of constant tension on the Vietnam-China border, the shelling of and attempts to seize individual sectors of SRV territory, and the sending in of reconnaissance and sabotage groups are evidence of the escalation of the Chinese authorities' aggressive intentions. These ignominious instances of Beijing's foreign policy and military activity are among the key elements in the Chinese administration's hegemonist aspirations and are directed toward the implementation of China's general strategy of establishing diktat over the Southeast Asian countries, the Mongolian Army newspaper ULAAN OD writes.

The "second lesson" which the Chinese authorities are preparing to teach the heroic Vietnamese people will end lamentably for the Chinese aggressors, as did the "first," the newspaper stresses. The Vietnamese people have proved repeatedly that they know how to defend themselves. The flames of military operations inspired by Beijing are taking the lives of civilians and harming not only Vietnam, but the Chinese themselves. Despite this fact, the PRC continues to kindle the anti-Vietnamese campaign and educates young people in a chauvinist spirit. Thus a series of artistic movies have been made and are being shown in the PRC showing how the PRC aggression against the SRV in 1979 was supposedly an "enforced retaliatory measure," and shows of a similar kind are being put on in the theaters. The Mongolian Army paper notes that none of this accords with the vital interests of the two countries and peoples; it only plays into the hands of the imperialists, militarists, and revanchists, who dream of letting Asians wipe out other Asians and then establishing their own domination.

DRA'S KARMAL NOTES SIGNIFICANT MILITARY SUCCESSES

PM020957 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jul 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Stabilization of Situation"]

[Text] Kabul, 30 June -- B. Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, delivering a radio and television address to the republic's working people, noted the further stabilization of the situation in the country as a result of the significant successes achieved by the Afghan Armed Forces in the struggle against imperialism and internal and external reaction.

The peace and tranquillity reigning over vast regions of our country, he stressed, are evidence that the intrigues by international imperialism, and primarily U.S. imperialism, have failed. But this does not at all mean that imperialism and reaction have ceased their interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs. On the contrary, they are resorting to more vile and perfidious methods to attain their base goals.

Despite the intrigues by the enemies of the April Revolution, B. Karmal went on, the Afghan leadership will give increasing attention to constructive efforts aimed at achieving economic progress, raising the working people's living standards, and ensuring the republic's security.

The Afghan leader stressed the DRA's resolve to follow in the international arena a policy based on the principles of cooperation, equality, noninterference in one another's internal affairs, and respect for other countries' sovereignty and territorial integrity. In this connection, B. Karmal said, we will continue our efforts to settle the situation around Afghanistan on the basis of the realistic proposals and initiatives put forward by our country.

SHCHERBITSKIY RECEIVES INDIAN AMBASSADOR

AU291802 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1645 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] On 29 June Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, received Sayid Nurul Hasan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of India to the Soviet Union.

During the conversation, satisfaction was expressed at the (?excellent) development of Soviet-Indian relations on the strong basis of the agreement on peace, friendship, and cooperation between the Soviet Union and India, an agreement that reliably serves the interests of the peoples of both countries and the cause of peace in Asia and all over the world.

Comrade Shcherbitskiy gave an account of the republic's socioeconomic development, of the progress made in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, as well as of the share of the Ukrainian SSR in Soviet-Indian economic, scientific, technical, and cultural cooperation.

The conversation passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

RECENT CHERNENKO-KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN TALKS REVIEWED

U.S., PRC Asian Roles Scored

BK011145 Moscow in Lao to Laos 1030 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Station observer commentary]

[Text] Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, met with Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] Council of Ministers, in Moscow on 26 June.

The two leaders discussed further strengthening Soviet-Lao cooperation in an increasingly effective manner. Our station observer noted that the bilateral cooperation is based firmly on a common ideal and objective, that is to fight for peace and social and economic progress. The outcome of this has been witnessed in Laos in the form of factories, highways, schools, hospitals, new agricultural stations, and the (Inter-Sputnik) satellite communications relay station. The cooperation between the Soviet Union and Laos in mapping out the national economic plan for 1981-85 is very significant in speeding up the consolidation and development of the Laotian economy. Every aspect of the planning is being implemented, thus paving the way for developing Laos' economy and strengthening Soviet-Lao cooperation.

The Lao people are building a new life under complicated and difficult conditions. That is why the Soviet-Lao summit meeting in Moscow paid special attention to the situation in Southeast Asia. The two leaders expressed profound concern over the attempts of the United States and its satellites in struggling to popularize their militarist policy and to instigate political and military confrontation in the region. Such attempts have directly affected Laos, which has become their target of dangerous provocations committed from Thailand. The Thai Armed Forces have encroached on and are illegally occupying a number of populated communities of Laos in Sayaboury Province. The LPDR Foreign Ministry said that the intrusions and provocations have trampled on the principle of the 1979 Laos-Thailand joint communique which has been a basis for the good neighborly relations between the two countries.

The recent incident along the Lao-Thai border clearly points to the collusion between Washington and Beijing in trying to create tension in Southeast Asia. Military observers noted that Washington and Beijing recently accorded welcome to some high-ranking authorities of Thailand who, as has been proved by some available evidence, paid visits to the two cities to map out a plan to nibble at and occupy the Lao villages.

In the meantime, Pol Pot remnants also simultaneously launched artillery attacks from Thailand against inhabitated areas in Kampuchea. It is very significant to note that earlier the Pol Pot bandits had been furnished with a great deal of war materiel and weapons from China and the United States. AFP said that China began to deliver the bandits some heavy artillery pieces whose firing range is some 20 km.

The evidence showing the development of the movement in opposing and antagonizing Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea includes the various agreements signed between the U.S. and Chinese leaders during President Ronald Reagan's visit to Beijing in late April and Chinese National Defense Minister Zhang Aiping's recent visit to Washington.

These agreements have combined the U.S. and Chinese objectives aimed at sabotaging peace and stability in Southeast Asia and creating military confrontation between the three Indochinese countries and the ASEAN countries. This dangerous development calls for an urgent effort to find a way to reduce tension in Asia.

During their meeting in Moscow, the Soviet and Lao leaders said that the above-mentioned goal could be achieved only through the implementation of the constructive initiatives of the Soviet Union, Mongolia, and the three Indochinese countries with a view to normalizing the situation in this region. These initiatives will allow for improvement of the overall situation in Southeast Asia. The fundamental condition is to settle all problems through negotiation, not through confrontation. Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea are calling on the ASEAN countries to hold negotiation either on a bilateral or multilateral basis. In an attempt to get rid of some obstacles to holding the negotiation, the three countries have affected gradual and partial withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer armed forces from Kampuchea. The withdrawal of the third contingent of Vietnamese volunteer forces has also been carried out.

The Soviet Union highly values and supports the peace proposals of the three Indochinese countries. It is fully convinced that these proposals constitute an excellent condition for creating an atmosphere of peace and good neighborliness in Southeast Asia. The cooperation of the socialist countries to unconditionally develop good relations with all countries in this region is motivated only by one reason -- that is to oppose the policy of confrontation imposed by external powers.

Lao Media Cited

PM291511 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jun 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Complete Unity of Views"]

[Text] Vientiane, 28 Jun -- The Lao mass media are reporting in detail the Moscow meeting between K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] Council of Ministers, stressing that the comradely exchange of opinions on questions of the two countries' domestic and foreign policies, bilateral relations, and the world situation took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and cordiality.

The LPRP Central Committee organ Pasasong notes that all-around ties are expanding and deepening between the two countries. At the talks in Moscow the sides expressed themselves in favor of the further development of Soviet-Lao relations.

The KPL news agency points out that the exchange of opinions between the leaders of the two parties and countries confirmed the complete unity of views on the problems discussed. The LPRP and the Lao Government and people wholly approve and support the Leninist foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state and express sincere thanks for their selfless aid to Laos.

The press and radio note that the leaders of the USSR and the LPDR have expressed concern at the attempts of the United States and its stooges to extend to Asia their policy of militarization and the fueling of seats of political and military confrontation. They resolutely denounced the Chinese authorities' hostile actions against the three Indochinese countries and the Thai reactionary circles' acts of provocation against the LPDR. In this situation, Lao radio notes, special importance is attached to the implementation of the constructive initiatives aimed at normalizing the situation in Asia.

USSR, LAO DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS TALK IN MOSCOW

PM291042 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Jun 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] Soviet-Laotian consultations were held in Moscow 26 June. The Soviet side was represented by USSR Deputy Foreign Minister M.S. Kapitsa, and the Laotian side by Lao Deputy Foreign Minister (Suban Sritkhirat).

The international situation was reviewed and questions of bilateral relations examined. The consultations passed in an atmosphere of complete mutual understanding.

U.S. CHARGES OF SOVIET THREAT IN S.E. ASIA HIT

LD291647 Moscow TASS in English 1621 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, June 29 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov writes:

U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Michael Armacost, perhaps unwittingly, slightly lifted the shroud of secrecy over the forthcoming tour of South East Asia by his chief. Brushing aside the worry voiced by journalists from the countries of the region over Beijing's intervention in their internal affairs, he claimed that the gravest threat to the region was posed by the Soviet Union.

It is the pretext of the mythical "Soviet threat" that Washington is now using to camouflage its far more energetic attempts to involve the participants in the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) in its aggressive strategy. During the past few months alone that bogeyman was invoked during their visits to the area by Assistant U.S. Secretary of State Paul Wolfovitz, Vice President George Bush, and Jeane Kirkpatrick, U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations. The latter openly demanded that those countries show more initiative in fending off the "Soviet threat."

Washington is unlucky, however, in that few people in the ASEAN countries let themselves be scared by the non-existent threat. Addressing a seminar in Kuala Lumpur under the sponsorship of the International Institute of Strategic Research and the Malaysian newspaper NEW STRAITS TIMES, former Malaysian Prime Minister Hussein Onn said that Soviet policy posed no threat to South East Asian countries and that the Soviet arms build-up did not go beyond what was necessary for defence purposes. S. Djiwandono, a department chief at the Jakarta Centre of Strategic and International Studies, also denies the existence of that "threat" in an article carried by the Indonesian newspaper KOMPAS. According to him, the common view that the Soviet Union has always been characterised by aggressiveness and a drive for expansion is too simplistic and doubtful. The history of the Soviet Union contains no facts corroborating this attitude. At the same time, he points out, U.S. bases and bases of participants in Western military blocs have for many years surrounded the Soviet Union and are openly directed against it. The Americans, for instance, maintain bases in Japan, South Korea, and on the Philippines. Five out of the seven military pacts are based in Asia and the Pacific. There is a chain of agreements linking Japan, South Korea, and the Philippines and there also are the Manila Pact and the ANZUS bloc.

Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko said in one of his speeches: "For the imperialists the Asian Continent is another, eastern front of struggle against socialist countries. The United States has cast wide their the net of its military bases and strongholds and deployed nuclear weapons.

"Not only the territory of the Soviet Union but also the territories of other socialist countries, and not only socialist, in Asia and the Pacific are within the range of these weapons. It should be recalled here that it was the Asian Continent that was the first testing ground of the combat use of nuclear weapons by the United States."

It is Washington that is trying to whip up tension in that region. It is Washington that is fanning in the area conflicts among states in a bid to involve in its hegemonistic policy as many states of different political orientations as possible and to achieve military superiority. Although Washington is harping on the "Soviet threat," its efforts are aimed not only against the USSR and other socialist countries. The United States would like to bolster its imperialist positions in that region on a broader base and its aggressive militarist course poses an ever graver threat to peace in Asia.

SRV NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OPENS ROUTINE SESSION

SRV-Soviet Ties Noted

PM290926 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jun 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "SRV National Assembly Session"]

[Text] Hanoi, 27 Jun -- A routine session of the SRV National Assembly has opened here.

The Vietnamese people have achieved considerable successes in implementing the general party line of building socialism, advanced by the Fifth Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Congress, Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the SRV National Assembly, said at the opening of the session.

He noted that the recent Moscow meeting between K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Vietnamese leaders was a very important event in the history of Soviet-Vietnamese relations. We appraise highly the results of that meeting and of the CEMA economic summit conference. The Vietnamese people will continue to do everything possible to further consolidate cooperation with the Soviet Union, and other socialist community countries, and the fraternal countries of Indochina in the interests of the triumph of socialism and of ensuring peace and stability in Southeast Asia and throughout the world, the SRV National Assembly in chairman stressed.

At the present time, Nguyen Huu Tho noted, dangerous tension provoked by Beijing's expansionist hegemonist course has arisen on the Vietnamese-Chinese border. The SRV National Assembly resolutely condemns the Chinese authorities' provocative actions and at the same time restates Vietnam's desire to restore traditional friendly relations with the Chinese people. We express sincere gratitude to the Soviet Union and other countries which invariably support Vietnam in the struggle against foreign aggressors, he stressed.

The agenda for the session of the republic's supreme organ of state power contains a report by the SRV foreign minister on the international situation and the SRV's foreign policy activity, a report on the situation on the Vietnamese-Chinese border, and also the discussion of a number of other questions.

PRC Provocations Condemned

PM291341 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Jun 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Worthy Rebuff to Provocations"]

[Text] Hanoi, 28 Jun -- The regular session of the SRV National Assembly is continuing in Hanoi. The deputies to the supreme organ of state power are concentrating their attention on questions of the Vietnamese State's domestic and foreign policy.

The session heard with great attention a report by the SRV Ministry of National Defense on the situation along the Vietnamese-Chinese border. The report noted that the present tension in the region was created by the Chinese authorities' dangerous provocative actions in their continuing implementation of a hostile expansionist policy toward the Indochinese countries. They are thus striving to undermine the security of the Vietnamese state and create difficulties for the Vietnamese economy.

The Vietnamese people and their Armed Forces are vigilantly guarding the motherland's borders, the report emphasizes. The Vietnamese border guards have worthily repulsed the provocations by the Chinese side.

EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY OF FORMATION OF SRV NOTED

LD021027 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 2 Jul 84

["Vietnam, United and Socialist" program; presenter not identified]

[Excerpts] Eight years ago, in the Palace of Congresses on Ba Dinh Square, the creation of the SRV was proclaimed at the first post-reunification session of the supreme organ of people's power in the country, the National Assembly.

Unfortunately, during these years the people of socialist Vietnam were compelled to live with cares which were not solely peaceful, and the same applies today. Having driven out of their country the U.S. imperialist aggressors, Vietnam soon became the target of crude pressure from the expansionist forces of China. The armed invasion by the 600,000-strong Chinese army in 1979 was, as in known, defeated, but the expansionists learned no lessons from that.

There are continuing armed provocations by the Chinese side on the border with the SRV. These have recently been assuming an increasingly dangerous aspect. Systematic shelling of inhabited settlements in the northern Vietnamese provinces is being carried out from Chinese territory. Armed sorties are carried out by Chinese soldiers deep into Vietnamese territory. Peaceful Vietnamese inhabitants perish and grave damage is done to their economy.

Thus, while resolving the difficult problems of peaceful construction, the Vietnamese people have also been compelled to expend great efforts defending the borders of their motherland, and the sovereignty and independence of that motherland, offering resistance to the intrigues of the expansionists.

CSSR'S HUSAK RECEIVES USTINOV, KULIKOV IN PRAGUE

LD301253 Moscow TASS in English 1220 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Text] Prague June 30 TASS -- Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and president of Czechoslovakia, today received Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR defense minister, who has arrived in Czechoslovakia in connection with a staff exercise involving troops and naval forces of the Soviet Armed Forces.

During the meeting, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, an exchange of opinions took place on pressing problems of ensuring security and peace in Europe and strengthening the cooperation and defense capacity of the armies of the countries of the socialist community.

Taking part in the conversation also were General of the Army Martin Dzur, Czechoslovakia's national defense minister, and Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, first deputy defense minister of the USSR who is commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states.

SOLOMENTSEV HOLDS TALKS WITH CPCZ DELEGATION

LD301823 Moscow International Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Text] A delegation of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission, headed by its chairman, Jaroslav Hajn, was in the USSR between 25 and 30 June in keeping with the program interparty relations. The delegation met and had talks with Mikhail Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee; and Gennadiy Sizov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission. The members of the delegation visited the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, Leningrad Obkom, a number of district and city committees of party and primary organizations.

A broad exchange of views was held on the implementation of the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 16th CPCZ Congress, on improving the style, forms, and methods of work of the parties and auditing commissions, and on the organization of control and inspection of task fulfillment in party committees.

Miroslav Zavadil, Czechoslovak ambassador to the USSR, took part in the discussions held in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and cordiality.

NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA SPEAKS IN PRAGUE ON U.S.

LD290945 Moscow TASS in English 0928 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] Prague June 29 TASS -- The United States is the biggest international terrorist, Daniel Ortega, a member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and coordinator of the Steering Council of the National Reconstruction Government of Nicaragua, said in an interview with Czechoslovak television.

He said that Washington's aggressive policy spells danger not just to one state or two states but to the whole of mankind. The policy of the incumbent American Administration is a threat to universal peace. The United States is violating all norms of international law in relation to Nicaragua, by waging an undeclared war against its people. Such is international terrorism in practice, Daniel Ortega stressed.

He said that the United States is seeking to exacerbate the economic difficulties confronting Nicaragua and forcing its people to make more and more sacrifices, but the Nicaraguan people are fully determined to uphold the gains of the revolution.

PRAVDA REPORTS ZHIVKOV-ANTONOV MEETING IN SOFIA

PM291507 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jun 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talk in Sofia"]

[Text] Sofia, 28 Jun -- T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, has received a Soviet delegation headed by A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, which is here at the Bulgarian Government's invitation. During the talk, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, there was a discussion of important avenues of cooperation and integration between the two fraternal countries in the field of industry, especially in various machine building sectors.

T. Zhivkov reaffirmed the exceptionally high assessment made by the Bulgarian party and state leadership of the results of the Moscow CEMA summit conference.

YEFIMENKO INTERVIEWED ON USSR-BULGARIAN RELATIONS

AU271730 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 25 June carries on pages 1 and 6 a 2,000-word interview given by Sergey Yefimenko, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, to Kolyu Kotev, special correspondent, in Moscow on "the day of the signing of an agreement between a Bulgarian and Soviet delegation on future cooperation in scientific research and in speeding up scientific progress." This sentence is part of an introductory passage that continues as follows: "The signing of this agreement was an event of great importance and a welcome opportunity to stress the great role played by cooperation in a field, which is to a great extent decisive for economic and social progress."

Following this comes the interview with Yefimenko, the first question of which is to identify "the characteristic traits of Bulgarian-Soviet cooperation" in the scientific-technological sector. Yefimenko answers that the present trend is toward a "purposeful, comprehensive planning of cooperation encompassing the entire cycle of science-production-trade in a number of most important national economic branches, such as powder metallurgy, laser equipment and technology, agricultural machinery construction, and so forth." He describes the successfully operating INTERPROGRAMA Soviet-Bulgarian institute working in this field, as well as numerous other scientific-research institutions and laboratories, and joint enterprises, noting that such forms of cooperation should be applied to other industrial branches as well.

Yefimenko also deals with the development of direct links between Bulgarian and Soviet institutions and enterprises, in addition to "coordination between state organs" and cites numerous such examples of affiliated enterprises working together, such as the building of the Don grain combine.

Yefimenko dwells on the development of a Soviet automated administrative system under the name SIGMA, which will be applied "very soon in Bulgarian enterprises and which will help obtain an economic effect of 300,000 Leva per enterprise." As to cooperation and joint solution of important tasks in the scientific-technical sector, Yefimenko emphasizes the importance of "the fundamental and strategic problems determining scientific-technical progress in both countries for the future." He mentions joint work in space research, laser technology, computers, and a number of other subjects.

The next question answered by Yefimenko is related to cooperation in the raw material and energy sector. He remarks as follows on this subject: "Our socialist society needs, above all, optimal efficiency in using resources for speeding up the rates of development of scientific-technical progress and of economic progress as a final result. In this respect, microprocessor technology plays a role of exceptional importance. It represents the basic 'optimalizing' link of our entire national economic production." He further describes the contacts between Bulgarian and Soviet ministries and departments during the current 5-year plan period.

Asked about future developments "toward the end of the century," Yefimenko remarks as follows: "We can already map out this development. The basic essence of cooperation between the USSR and Bulgaria for the period up to 2000 will be the implementation of a uniform scientific-technical policy. On the basis of joint efforts of our two countries' scientific-technical potentials, we envisage an expansion and intensification of our scientific-technical links in solving great economic and social tasks."

Yefimenko further describes the main branches in which this cooperation will take place, in the following order: machine building industry, thermo-energy, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, chemical and petrolchemical industry, and the agro-industrial complex.

The last question of the interview pertains to the great advantages of Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation in the "economic, social, and intellectual sphere" and to the factors determining the implementation of these great tasks. Yefimenko says the following in this respect: "We will above all promote the further development of direct, bilateral links between scientific organizations and enterprises in Bulgaria and the USSR that will permit us to achieve a higher degree of production-sharing and specialization."

He further adds as follows: "We should envisage a larger organization of joint technological and drafting-design centers, which are likely to deal with the implementation of technology and with the creation of whole sets of machines and equipment, as well as with the preparation of proposals for specialization, making uniform, and overall standardization, as well as production-sharing in these branches."

The interview is followed by a closing passage:

"The time set for the interview had elapsed. As usual, it contained the most important questions. However,we did not have the opportunity to include all the impressions of our interlocutor and of the other functionaries in the committee dealing with the problems of scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries. They spoke about numerous inventions and discoveries of Bulgarian scientists and about the successes of joint collectives, likely to multiply the jointly achieved results.

"The integrationof CEMA member-countries has entered a new stage. If we should seek the greatest asset of this cooperation, we must find it in scientific-technical progress, above all. Our interview was nothing but a brief episode in the great strategy of fraternal countries. On the same day, TASS published a succient announcement on the agreements signed between the USSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Our interlocutor was authorized to sign this document. His interview was an addendum to the things concealed behind the lines of the short announcements released through news agencies. This announcement is nothing but one of many events in the history of two fraternal peoples."

BULGARIAN PAPER CITED ON U.S. TRADE RESTRICTIONS

LD301434 Moscow TASS in English 1345 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Text] Sofia June 30 TASS -- The discriminatory measures adopted by the United States Senate to restrict trade with Bulgaria under the pretext of its alleged part in the attempt on the life of the pope are a fresh crude provocation against the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the newspaper RABOTNICHESKO DELO stresses.

It points out that the American press has for a long time been engaged in a CIA-inspired malicious propaganda campaign aimed at discrediting Bulgaria, the countries of real socialism. Absolutely unfounded slanderous claims are made about the complicity of Bulgarian citizen S. Antonov in an attempt on the life of Pope John Paul the Second.

The decision of the United States Senate is part of the general aggressive policy pursued by the current United States Administration, which launched a crusade against the socialist countries. It clearly shows the real worth of the exhortations of peaceableness, which have so often come from the White House recently.

Bulgaria, RABOTNICHESKO DELO points out, categorically rejects all fabrications about complicity in the criminal attempt on the life of the pope. Bulgaria has always resolutely opposed terrorism as a means of achieving aims in international affairs. Yet the Reagan administration, which has elevated terrorism to the status of its government policy, cannot say the same about itself.

USSR, SFRY TRADE CHIEFS SIGN STEEL AGREEMENT

PM291037 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jun 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Links Deepened"]

[Text] On 27 June, there was a conversation between N.S. Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade, and M. Bojanic, SFRY federal secretary for foreign trade, during which they discussed issues of trade and economic links of mutual interest.

An agreement on the further development of cooperation between the USSR and the SFRY in the ferrous metallurgy sphere was signed.

POLISH DELEGATION VISITS USSR, SIGNS AGREEMENT

LD282234 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 28 Jun 34

[Text] A delegation of the Zbowid Main Administration, headed by General Jozef Kaminski, president of the administration, has paid a visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet War Veterans' Committee. A cooperation agreement has been signed for the years 1984-1986, providing for implementation of everyday educational work in societies of both states and, above all, among the young people, so as to raise them in the spirit of socialist patriotism. The document condemns the American Administration's militarisic adventures and gives complete approval to the socialist states' countermeasures aimed at creating a counterweight to the threat posed by the American first-strike missiles.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON USSR-HUNGARIAN TALKS IN MOSCOW

PM020939 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jul 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Opinions"]

[Text] M. Szuros, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, accompanied by a group of senior MSZMP Central Committee officials, was in Moscow 28-29 June at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

The Hungarian comrades had meetings with B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

During the talks, held in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and unity, they exchanged opinions on issues of deepening cooperation between the CPSU and the MSZMP and topical problems of the international situation and the communist and workers movement.

Hungarian ambassador to the USSR, S. Rajnai took part in the talks.

CPSU DELEGATION LED BY ALTUNIN VISITS ROMANIA

PM291557 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jun 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the RCP, a delegation of CPSU party workers headed by Ye.N. Altunin, secretary of the Tyumen Obkom, was in Romania 21 through 28 June to familiarize itself with the RCP's experience in mobilizing the working people to the fuller utilization of natural resources.

The delegation was received by I. Verdet, member of the RCP Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee.

REPORTAGE ON BRITISH SECRETARY HOWE'S USSR VISIT

Visit Announcement

LD010450 Moscow TASS in English 0447 GMT 1 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 1 TASS -- Sir Geoffrey Howe, British secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs, is due to arrive in the USSR today.

The newspaper IZVESTIYA has published a short biography and a photograph of Sir Geoffrey Howe.

Hope is expressed in the Soviet Union, the newspaper points out, that the visit of the British secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs will serve a better mutual understanding between the USSR and Britain, the development of constructive relations between them in the interests of European and world peace.

Welcomed by Gromyko

LD011434 Moscow TASS in English 1427 GMT 1 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 1 TASS -- Geoffrey Howe, British secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs, has arrived on a visit in Moscow today at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

At the airport he was welcomed by Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR minister of foreign affairs, and other officials.

Among the welcoming party was British ambassador to the USSR Sir Iain Sutherland.

UK'S CARRINGTON'S VIEW OF ARMS EQUALITY DISMISSED

LD302247 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 30 Jun 84

["Glance at the British Scene" by observer Andrey Dabrovskiy]

[Text] Lord Carrington has taken up the office of NATO's general secretary. On the eve of his departure from London to his new residence in Brussels, the former British foreign secretary was interviewed by a radio reporter. Radio Moscow news analyst Andrey Dabrovskiy comments on some of the statements he made:

A veteran diplomat and a cautious politician, Lord Carrington, who will be 65 this month, at once dotted all the i's. He said the pressing task facing him is to assure the United States that its European allies will carry out their mission.

Well, perhaps the former British foreign secretary, whose resignation in connection with the Anglo-Argentinian conflict was considered, not without reason, to be an offering for the errors of the tough policy of the Tories, understands better than anyone else how acute are the differences between the United States and Western Europe. And that concerns first of all the increased burden of the arms race on the European economy, the bigger danger of a nuclear conflict on the continent where the concentration of arms is 20 times greater than the average level on the planet, and the mass anti-American feelings of the West European public resulting from that.

In an attempt to put a new pillar under the badly-battered bridge linking North America and Western Europe, Lord Carrington resorts to the arguments which he often used when he was foreign secretary. He asserts that if the United States is excluded from the alliance, Europe's defense would not be sufficiently reliable, because of the disproportion that would appear in nuclear arms on each side.

The purely rhetorical statement about excluding the United States from the alliance, which is in the spirit of Lord Carrington's disaffectioned flirt [as heard] should of course be brushed aside. As for the possible disproportion in nuclear arms between West European countries members of NATO on the one side and the Soviet Union on the other, that conception should be dealt with specially. Lord Carrington as well as other NATO leaders of course remembers well that at the Geneva talks broken off because of the United States, the Soviet Union advanced a very precise proposal. It was not even about proportions, but about an absolute equality in the balance of nuclear forces on the European Continent.

Firstly, having in view the number of warheads on British and French missiles, the Soviet Union said it could have in Europe about 140 launchers of the SS-20 missiles, that is, noticeably less than Britain and France.

Secondly, the Soviet Union would not move its missiles either from the West to the East or from the East to the West.

And lastly, the Soviet Union is ready to set up equal numerical levels of medium-range nuclear-capable aircraft for the Soviet Union and NATO.

Those proposals would implement in practice the principle of equality and equal security of the sides, and could become a step toward guaranteed security in Europe.

The United States is known to have deliberately led matters to blasting the Geneva talks. It upset the existing nuclear balance and compelled the Soviet Union to take reciprocal measures in order to keep that balance. And today Lord Carrington is again talking about a disproportion, thus trying to justify the further buildup of America's nuclear presence in Europe.

As for the Soviet Union, it is still ready to solve the problem of nuclear arms on the continent on the basis of equality. And that means the United States and NATO should return to the situation which existed before the deployment of the Pershing-2 and cruise missiles. In that case the obligations assumed by the Soviet Union unilaterally would go into force, including the moratorium on the deployment of the SS-20 missiles in the European part of the country.

And the Soviet proposal already mentioned here would also again assume a practical meaning. The Soviet leadership continues to be convinced that there are possibilities for seriously discussing and solving international problems, no matter how acute or complicated they are.

So, it is now up to the other side to approach this with due responsibility and not to resort to old arguments, the groundless character of which has long been proved.

PUBLIC PROTESTS GREENHAM COMMON EXERCISES

LD291924 Moscow TASS in English 1858 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] London June 29 TASS -- The mass anti-war organization of Britain, Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, has described as dangerous military games the three-day exercises with the participation of U.S. cruise missiles which ended today at the base in Greenham Common.

The British public could see for themselves that such exercises are dangerous: One of the missile-launching installations went out of order when it was being moved from the territory of the base and was immediately taken back.

Numerous demonstrators headed by the courageous woman from the Greenham Common peace camp blocked the way to the missile-launching installations which were returning from the exercises. Some people were arrested.

AUCCTU SENDS GREETINGS TO BRITISH COUNTERPART

LD300838 Moscow TASS in English 0745 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 30 TASS -- The All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions (AUCCTU) of the USSR sent a message of greetings to the British Trades Union Congress (TUC) on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of "the case of Tolpuddle martyrs", one of the heroic episodes in the British workers' struggle for their rights.

In 1834 organizers of a planned mutual assistance society of agricultural workers were sentenced to seven years of penal servitude for attempting to form that trade union of farm labourers. But that action of prosecution by authorities triggered off a nation-wide protest campaign which ended with the release of the courageous pioneers of Britain's trade union movement.

It was then, in the early days of the struggle for trade union rights and liberties, that the British trade union movement formulated the aim, which is relevant also today, of ensuring the main rights of labour and man by establishing a different order of things under which only a really useful and reasonable part of society would run its affairs.

Declaring their invariable solidarity with the struggle by the British working people in defense of their basic trade union rights and social gains, the message said, the Soviet trade unions wish the British working people successes in the struggle for social progress, democracy and peace.

AUCCTU GREETS IRISH TRADE UNION CONFERENCE

LD020846 Moscow TASS in English 0824 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 2 TASS -- The All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR has sent a message of fraternal greetings to delegates of the 26th conference of the Irish Congress of Trade Unions.

The Soviet working people express confidence that the conference of the Irish Congress of Trade Unions will add another glorious chapter to the history of the workers' movement in Ireland, to the history of the struggle for the rights of the working people of the Irish Republic and Northern Ireland, for social progress and universal peace, the message says.

Soviet trade unions share the serious concern of the Irish Congress of Trade Unions over the dangerous aggravation of the international situation and voice their determination to further work for the removal of the ar threat, acting in a united front with all the peace-loving forces. Mutual understanding based on confidence and cooperation between the Soviet and Irish trade unions will undoubtedly become an important factor in the rallying of efforts of the European trade unions with the aim to preserve peace on the earth.

The All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions expressed hope that the fraternal relations between the Soviet and Irish trade unions would get closer with every year and would develop for the benefit of the working people.

GERASIMOV COMMENTS ON EEC SUMMIT IN FRANCE

LD012052 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 1 Jul 84

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Gennadiy Gerasimov, NOVOSTI political observer]

[Excerpts] A summit session of the so-called European Communities' Council was held at Fontainebleau near Paris last week. Recently, elections were held to the so-called European Parliament. Why do I say so-called? Because a part is made out to be whole.

Indeed, what is Europe? Now, a book has come out in Paris entitled: "The Idea of the European Federal Union," which states that schoolchildren are taught that geographically Europe stretches from Gibralter to the Urals. West European policitians are making dubious corrections in geography and also in history.

This is coincidental, however. At Fontainebleau, the issue of the British financial contribution to the Common Market fund was resolved, possibly temporarily. For 5 years this problem almost threatened to break up this organization and blocked any further steps toward the union of West European countries. Now the British wound is, if not healed, at least bandaged. At the concluding press conference in Fontainebleau, President of France Francois Mitterand declared that now that the disagreements have been eliminated, the further development of Europe toward new horizons already in 1984 is secured. Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl said something similar: We intend to give a stimulus to the unification of Europe. A special committee was set up to develop measures for transforming a Europe of nations into a Europe of citizens, by means, for instance, of standardized passports. This is the so-called European idea in action. This idea itself has been around for several centuries.

In today's specific situation, the evaluation of the European idea depends on what political content is put into it. Thus, Chancellor Kohl says that the chief basis of progress in the matter of so-called European construction is close cooperation between West Germany and France. But what sort of cooperation strikes one first of all? In May these two countries agreed on the joint manufacture of an antitank helicopter. On Wednesday the West European Community Council -- there is this organization, as well -- removed the restriction on West German production of conventional weapons. The restriction has been removed from construction of strategic bombers and missiles equipped with conventional weapons. The restriction on water displacement of submarines was also removed. West Germany also considers that the unification of Europe also means the unification of nuclear forces: that is, West German access to nuclear weapons is also in prospect!

European construction of this sort leads to a deepening of the schism in Europe: One part of the continent is in fact building up arms against the other part, whereas security on the continent can and must be ensured on an all-European basis, proceeding along the path opened by the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. It is worth pointing out that over recent years there has been a crisis of self-consciousness. There are indeed grounds for this. First and foremost, Europe lags behind the United States and Japan in the rate of economic growth.

What does the present policy of renaissance and European construction promise Europe? It is said that a strong Europe will be less dependent on the United States in the sphere of defense, and will not tremble so painfully when statements such as those made by Lt Gen Trainor are uttered. But Western Europe is not threatened by any attack from the East. It is the United States itself that incessantly demands an increase in military spending from its NATO allies, which objectively only heightens the level of European military confrontation.

USSR-FRANCE TRADE ASSESSED IN MITTERRAND VISIT

LD291323 Moscow TASS in English 1302 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 29 TASS -- By TASS economics writer Vladimir Dushenkin:

Trade and economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and France was one of the main topics discussed by Soviet and French officials during the recent visit of President Francois Mitterrand of France to the Soviet Union.

The discussions were useful and reaffirmed the desire of both the USSR and France to develop cooperation in different fields on the basis of mutual benefit.

At present France is one of the Soviet Union's main trading partners among the developed capitalist countries. Business ties between the two countries rest on a solid foundation of treaties and agreements. Over the four years that have passed since the signing of the economic cooperation agreement between the USSR and France, trade turnover between them made up 15.7 billion rubles, 70 per cent up on the previous five-year period.

Last year Soviet-French trade stood at 4,150 million rubles, showing a 17 per cent increase on 1982. Soviet export grew by six per cent, and import increased by 36 per cent.

In the past few years the two countries signed a series of major contracts envisaging the delivery of manufacturing equipment for the Soviet industries. And over the past ten years France supplied a complete line of equipment for more than 150 manufacturing facilities of the USSR. This is a vivid example of mutually beneficial Soviet-French cooperation and at the same time it demonstrates the scale of economic ties between the two countries. According to Paris-based press, the fulfilment of Soviet orders provides jobs for almost 100,000 French workers.

However, the results that have been attained are not the limit. When Soviet and French ministers overseeing trade and economic cooperation between their countries met in Moscow they exchanged views among other things on the prospects for Soviet-French trade.

It was noted that Soviet foreign trade agencies were discussing with their French partners the possibility of buying modern industrial equipment, foodstuffs and consumer goods in France. The two countries were also negotiating the delivery of equipment to oilfields in western Kazakhstan, machines and mechanisms for the automation of railway transport, for Soviet food industry plant and factories, as well as a number of other production facilities.

Soviet import from France will grow after France begins to buy Soviet natural gas that is to be moved to Europe from Western Siberia by a new trans-European pipeline that is to go into operation in 1984. French firms were among the supplied of pipes and equipment for that project.

The sides also reviews outstanding problems in Soviet-French economic relations and discussed ways for resolving them. The Soviet side pointed to difficulties in financing the import of French equipment to the USSR -- a factor which undermined the competibility of French firms. It also spoke of attempts at limiting the acquisition of modern technology and also of the existing restrictions on the import of certain Soviet agencies to develop bilateral trade the balance of which in 1965-1979 had been in favor of France, and at the present time stood in favor of the Soviet Union and on a more proportioned basis.

The Moscow talks also stressed the need of joint efforts to surmount the difficulties in some or other specific matters as well as the need of strictly honoring the commitments in trade and economic field.

Bilateral cooperation helps both countries to solve many problems in the economic, scientific and technical fields, and to exchange cultural achievements, Konstantin Chernenko said. We are in favor of continuation such cooperation in future as well, in favor of its further development.

W. BERLIN PUBLIC DEMANDS U.S. REMOVE MISSILES

LD012109 Moscow TASS in English 1902 GMT 1 Jul 84

[Text] West Berlin July 1 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yuriy Borisov reports:

Nearly 40 parties, public organisations and initiative groups of West Berlin demanded an immediate end to the deployment of American first-strike nuclear missile weapons in West Germany's territory and that the weapons of this type already deployed there be withdrawn. They read out their joint appeal "our city against nuclear weapons" at a press-conference here.

The appeal says that notwithstanding the protests of millions of people and warnings of many scientists, the FRG Government has given consent to the deployment in the country of new American medium-range nuclear missiles. As a result, West Germany is being increasingly turned into a launching pad for these missiles and a target for a retaliatory nuclear strike. The race of both nuclear and chemical weapons is continuing. Their first use is envisaged by the NATO's current strategy, the appeal stresses. On top of that, the USA is planning a militarisation of outer space, which threatens life on earth.

As any new system of weapons has a destabilising effect on the international situation, the appeal says, it is necessary to make every effort to cancel the sinister NATO plans, to press ahead for the creation of a nuclear-free zone in cnetral Europe, for a halt to the arms race.

BONN CORRUPTION, LAMBSDORFF CASE COMMENTED ON

DW020819 Moscow International Service in German 1600 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Vladimir Ostrogorskiy commentary: "Corruption in Bonn Top Government Circles"]

[Text] As the FRG press reports, two Bonn ministers have been found guilty of correption; actually, two more Bonn ministers. Now Postal Minister Schwarz-Schilling is involved as well as Moellemann, minister of state in the Foreign Ministry. In a similar connection, the names of Lambsdorff, Zimmermann, and others were mentioned earlier. The circumstances are different, but the nature of the matter is the same: personal enrichment through illegal service in behalf of the monopolies.

It is easy to understand why the West German press comments so much on this issue, writes our commentator Vladimir Ostrogorskiy. First, there is the feeling of sensationalism, because the reader likes to see corrupt people publicly exposed. Second, these top positions are in great demand, because if one person is removed due to embezzlement, the position is thus open for someone else. Thus, there is always somebody interested in the exposures who passes the information on to the press.

Third, the publications involved in the exposes create the impression that a free press exists in a democratic society. However, only a very naive journalist reader could even believe that embezzlement and corruption in the FRG can be ended through public disclosures, even more so because such disclosures happen year in and year out for decades while corrpution continues to increase.

A short time ago I saw some interesting statistics in this connection. They deal with the so-called "black economy," that is, sums passing within the FRG from one cashbox to the other, from one pocket to the next, without being noted in the books and lists of the state treasury.

As two West German experts (Sepp von Eberseder) and Peter (Juppenplatz) proved, these sums amount to up to 10 percent of the gross national product. Involved are about DM80 billion a year, with the state losing about DM16 billion in taxes. In short, this sum that would be completely sufficient to give all school graduates good professional training or allow the FRG to overcome some other significant problem.

Naturally, a "black economy" can exist to such an extent only in a corrupt state apparatus. Only in such a case can all people on all levels, beginning with the minister and on down to the small tax official, receive money. Thus, the exciting affairs with Lambsdorff, Schwarz-Schilling, Moellemann, and others are just the tip of the iceberg.

By the way, something else goes along with this corruption, something that is not unimportant either. In the Lambsdorff case, or more precisely, in the case of the Flick combine, which primarily makes its money in the weapons business, attempts can be very clearly felt to bring so much influence to bear on state policy in the security sphere that the arms race will never end, as that would mean ruin for Flick and his ilk.

In the Moellemann case, the FRG's Near East policy is involved, and the Schwarz-Schillin case, it is the policy of the electronic mass communications system, which is attractive to private capital. The corruption simply confirms and illustrates the old truth that the power apparatus in a capitalist state serves capital. As a rule, this takes place in accordance with the law, but often the law is circumvented, which happens more and more frequently.

FRG, JAPAN JOIN IN REVANCHIST ACTIVITIES

LD291814 Moscow TASS in English 1439 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 29 TASS -- The West German Press urges Tokyo not to delay about the restoration of the building of the former Japanese Embassy in Hitler Germany situated in West Berlin which is to become an "information centre for the promotion of the exchange of cultural, economic and other spheres" between Japan and the FRG including West Berlin, the weekly NEW TIMES writes today.

An arrangement to restore the building destroyed by bombing in 1943 was reached between Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl in November last.

The decision of the leaders of the FRG and Japan causes perplexity, to say the least. The Government of the Federal Republic cannot take any actions, including those in relations with third countries, which would mean the exercise of direct state power over West Berlin. Such attempts are illegal and invalid. Such questions must be decided directly with the authorities of West Berlin in accordance with the special legal status of the city, the quadripartite agreement on West Berlin and decisions of the postwar time.

It is no secret to anyone that the claims of the Federal Republic of Germany to West Berlin are only a minimum program of revanchist circles which dream of returning to the German frontiers of 1937, the weekly writes. Tokyo, on its part, is in need of "recognition in international scope" of its own illegal territorial claims. Thus supporting Bonn Japan clearly counts on such a service in return. The West German Chancellor many times declared that there is similarity between the "post-war destinies" of the FRG and Japan.

Indeed, these two countries separated by thousands of kilometres have much in common not only in the pre-war history but also in the post-war development: both countries provide their territories for U.S. military bases, try to revive the former strength of their military forces. In both countries certain circles are trying to revise the results of the Second World War.

Now that such an important event as the 40th anniversary of the victory over German fascism and Japanese militarism is drawing nearer, the attempts to restore such symbols cannot be viewed in any other way than as a sacrilege, an insult to the memory of millions of victims of fascism and militarism.

BULGARIAN INVOLVEMENT IN POPE'S SHOOTING DENIED

LD302055 Moscow TASS in English 1926 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Text] New York June 30 TASS -- The resident of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency in Rome lost his post for disagreement with Washington's false version on "involvement" of socialist countries in the attempt on the life of pope of Rome in May 1981. Referring to sources in intelligence bodies and circles of the U.S. Congress, the newspaper NEW YORK POST writes that CIA director William Casey took the decision to dismiss the head of the American Espionage network in Italy, since information, supplied by the CIA resident, ran counter to directives from Langley on the existence of "a conspiracy" against the pope.

The falsity and provocative character of the fraud, concocted in Washington, has already been disclosed many times by mass media, including American. Thus, journalists of the ABC television company who during four months conducted a detailed independent investigation into the "case", were compelled to admit that there are no "proofs" of Bulgaria's imaginary involvement in the shots that were fired on the St. Peter Square. Something different also became clear: Even senior officials of the U.S. Embassy in Bulgaria and the most well-informed Italian police representatives declared privately that they did not believe in existence of any "conspiracy". Besides, as is reported by the LOS ANGELES TIMES, well-known Italian lawyer G. Consolo has "firm proofs" received from Italian officials which fully disclose the false character of "evidence" of terrorist Agca.

But such a turn of events obviously does not suit reactionary circles in Washington. According to the same report in the NEW YORK POST, member of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence D'Amato repeatedly expressed his dissatisfaction that CIA agents in Rome allegedly "sabotage" the official line, dictated from the White House. In this connection the newspaper points out that in the near future the CIA intends to have a "purge" of its external network as a whole.

ITALIAN-SOVIET CHAMBER OF COMMERCE HOLDS TALKS

LD292033 Moscow TASS in English 1807 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 29 TASS -- "There are good prospects for further development of commercial and economic ties between the USSR and Italy," President of the Italian-Soviet Chamber of Commerce Rinaldo Ossola said at a press conference here today.

The volume of trade between the two countries rose fourfold in the past decade to reach 4.4 billion roubles. A long-term programme of the economic, industrial and technical cooperation between the USSR and Italy for the period up to the year 1990 signed during the recent visit to Moscow by Italy's foreign minister Giulio Andreotti has given a new impetus to the development of mutually advantageous contacts, Rinaldo Ossola said.

During the stay in the Soviet Union the president of the Italian-Soviet Chamber of Commerce had meetings at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade, at the State Committee of the USSR for Foreign Economic Relations, in other organizations. Concrete matters of widening business contacts were discussed.

Rinaldo Ossola described agriculture, the chemical and the light industry among the most promising branches of cooperation. He said that medium and small Italian firms having advanced technology can play an important role in the extension of mutually advantageous trade. Some ten hundred such firms are represented in the Soviet market now.

The fruitfulness of scientific and technical ties between Italian companies and Soviet organizations was pointed out at the press conference. A number of joint patents have been obtained as a result of their work.

The Italian-Soviet Chamber of Commerce promotes the successful development of business ties of the two countries. It organizes exhibitions, seminars and technical conferences which have high commercial effectivity.

COMPARISON OF CHERNENKO CONGRATULATES NATTA

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 29 June in its First Edition frontpages an unattributed report on Chernenko's congratulation message to new PCI Secretary General Natta. It has been compared to the Moscow TASS English version published in the 28 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page G 1, under the headline "Chernenko Congratulates New PCI Head Natta," and has been found to be identical except for the following variations:

Paragraph one, line one, PRAVDA reads: . . .[Text] To Comrade Alessandro Natta, secretary general of the Italian Communist Party

I congratulate you. . . (rewording);

In the last paragraph, last line, PRAVDA reads: . . .Italian Communist Party.

K. Chernenko . . . (rewording);

PRAVDA omits all quotation marks.

USSR, LUXEMBOURG EXCHANGE NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS

PM291625 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Jun 84 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent a telegram to Grand Duke Jean of Luxembourg containing congratulations and best wishes for peace and happiness to the Luxembourg people on the occasion of Luxembourg's national holiday.

In his reply telegram, Grand Duke Jean expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations and conveyed best wishes to the Soviet peoples.

USSR-FINNISH ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS END

LD292255 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] The 29th session of the standing Soviet-Finnish Government Commission on Economic Cooperation ended today. Our correspondent, Aleksandr Pogodin, reports from Helsinki:

Representatives of the two countries examined the main lines of trade and economic cooperation in the period 1986-90. The final protocol, which was signed by Comrade Manzhulo, deputy USSR minister of foreign trade, and Jermu Laine, the Finnish minister of foreign trade, contains many important points. Of great interest are the plans to expand production cooperation -- in other words, producing various goods by joint efforts. In particular, talks are in progress on building the first nuclear-powered icebreaker in which Soviet and Finnish enterprises will take part. There will be continued cooperation in the construction of industrial and other installations in the Soviet Union and Finland. Thus, Finnish companies will continue to take part in the construction of Novotallinskiy port and the Svetogorsk pulp and paper combine. For their part, Soviet organizations will assist in the construction of a heat and power plant in the Finnish town of Joensuu, and will supply large-capacity equipment for a metallurgical plant in the town of Raahe.

We should remember that Finland -- a comparatively small country with a population of about 5 million -- holds second place, with only the FRG ahead of it, in the USSR's trade with capitalist countries. Cooperation with the USSR provides work for about 150,000 people in Finland. Both sides are of the opinion that there is every opportunity for increasing trade in the next 5 years on a balance basis. It may be expected that an agreement on trade and payments will be signed this autumn.

USSR, DANISH DIPLOMATS CONFER IN COPENHAGEN

PM291515 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Jun 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the "Official Reports" rubric: "Consultations Held"]

[Text] Copenhagen -- Yu. Ye. Fokin, general secretary of the USSR Foreign Ministry, who has been visiting Denmark in connection with the 60th anniversary of the establishment of Soviet-Danish diplomatic relations, had a meeting with (P. Dyuvig), chief of the Danish Foreign Ministry Foreign Policy Department, 27 June. Certain topical international problems and issues concerning Soviet-Danish relations were discussed during the consultations, in which L.I. Mendelevich, USSR ambassador to Denmark, also took part.

GREEK PRESS CITES CIA ATTEMPT TO OUST PAPANDREOU

LD301757 Moscow TASS in English 1507 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 30 TASS -- "According to the Greek press reports, the CIA drew up and was trying to implement plans aimed at discrediting the democratic reforms in Greece and overthrowing the Andreas Papandreou government," the newspaper IZVESTIYA's Athens correspondent points out today. "An attempt to achieve the aims of the plotters was made in the course of a campaign which preceded elections to the Europarliament."

"As was reported, it was precisely on those days that representatives of American secret services held a clandestine meeting with the plotters, at which a plan was outlined for a 'general offensive' of reaction in the event it won a victory in the election to the Europarliament."

"The scenario of the coup included work stoppages at major mills and factories, sabotage of activities of government bodies and strikes by trade unions controlled by right-wing forces," the dispatch says. "Taking advantage of such a wave of destabilisation, it was planned to put forward the demand for the dissolution of the parliament and holding early general elections."

"These plans, however, were not destined to be implemented", the dispatch says. "The elections to the Europarliament ended in a victory for the democratic, progressive forces of Greece. As far as an attempt at staging a coup is concerned, an official spokesman for the government said: "The people of Greece remember history well and will not permit encroachments upon its gains either by the plotters themselves or those who back them."

SOVIET, GREEK YOUTHS HOLD PEACE RALLY IN TBILISI

LD291726 Moscow TASS in English 1458 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] Tbilisi June 29 TASS -- The world's younger generation should come out in a united front against the nuclear threat, against the new U.S. missiles jeopardizing not only Europe, but the entire civilization, said Georgos Cagelopoulos, member of the Secretariat of the Youth Party of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement [PASOK], alternate member of the Central Committee of PASOK. He addressed an anti-war rally at a machine-tool plant in Tbilisi, capital of Georgia (a Soviet Transcaucasian republic). The rally was part of the programme of friendship week of Soviet and Greek youth which is currently being held in Tbilisi. Taking part in the week of a Greek Delegation including representatives of seven major youth movements.

Young Georgian machine-tool industry workers expressed support for the call to unity of progressive youth of the world.

Today, the participants in friendship week met in panels to discuss questions of the younger generation's struggle for peace, detente and disarmament, of anti-imperialist solidarity, Soviet-Greek cooperation, culture and upbringing of youth.

Youth Friendship Week Ends

LD301718 Moscow TASS in English 1507 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Text] Tbilisi June 30 TASS -- Pavel Gilashvili, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Georgian, has received today participants in the Soviet-Greek youth friendship week, which closed in Tbilisi, the capital of that Soviet Transcaucasian republic.

A conference was timed to the friendship week on the subject "Youth of the USSR and Greece in the struggle for peace, against the threat of nuclear war." The delegates to the conference expressed concern over the aggravation of international tensions and unanimously condemend the aggressive policy of the United States.

Our meeting has been a new stage in strengthening cooperation between Greek and Soviet youth. We are unanimous on the main point -- the wish to work actively for peace and detente, against the threat of nuclear war, a TASS correspondent was told by Ioannis Nicolau, who heads the Greek youth delegation. He expressed confidence that the forthcoming world youth and students festival in Moscow will turn into a demonstration of unity of the peace-loving, anti-imperialist forces.

IRAQI, IRANIAN BATTLE COMMUNIQUES CITED

29 Jun Report

LD291003 Moscow TASS in English 0956 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] Baghdad June 29 TASS -- The Iraqi High Command in its regular communique reported continuing fighting in the northern and southern sections of the Iran-Iraq front. It said that Iraqi combat helicopters yesterday destroyed two Iranian military launches with crews in the operations zone east of the River Tigris. Losses were inflicted on the enemy also in the area of the city of Basra and in other sectors of the front.

Nicosia June 29 TASS -- Iranian artillery in the past 24 hours pounded Iraqi positions in the area of Hajj Umran, the Iranian news agency IRNA said. Intense artillery exchanges took place also in other parts of the front's northern section. Iraqi troops suffered losses. Iraqi artillery, the news agency said, shelled the Iranian cities of Abadan and Khorramshahr.

30 Jun Report

LD301352 Moscow TASS in English 1308 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Text] Baghdad June 30 TASS -- Fighting is continuing on the Iran-Iraq front. Yesterday Iraqi war helicopters again attacked enemy frontline positions. This is pointed out in the latest communique of the Iraqi High Military Command. On the same day as a result of shelling by the Iraqi artillery east of Basra, command posts were destroyed and communication lines in the depth of the Iranian defence lines were cut off. Iranian artillery positions and ammunition depots were destroyed in the northern and central sectors of the front.

Nicosia June 30 TASS -- According to a report of the Iranian News Agency (IRNA), artillery duels were fought in different sectors of the front during the past twenty four hours. The enemy suffered losses in manpower and material.

Iran announced that Iraqi long-range artillery had again shelled civilian objectives in the town of Sar Dasht, killing and injuring a number of its inhabitants.

New York June 30 TASS -- The tense situation, which shaped in the Persian Gulf as a result of tne Iran-Iraq conflict, is used by the United States as a pretext to increase its military presence in the region. According to the newspaper NEW YORK TIMES, Washington is now examining the question of increasing the number of its ships in the Persian Gulf area and the possibility of forming a joint operational grouping of the U.S. Marine Corps and the Navy for use in emergency circumstances. As has already been reported, the Pentagon has massed in the north-western part of the Indian Ocean a naval armada including the aircraft carrier "America", 11 cruisers and destroyers as well as seven auxiliary ships.

1 Jul Report

LD011553 Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 1 Jul 84

[Text] Baghdad July 1 TASS -- According to a statement by an Iraqi military spokesman, Iraqi Air Force planes today destroyed five "enemy naval targets" near the Iranian port of Bandar-e Khomeyni at the northeast end of the Persian Gulf today, shot down an Iranian "F-14" fighter aircraft in a dogfight over the area. He also said that two other transport ships had hit mines in the same sector.

The communique issued earlier by the High Military Command says that Iraqi Ground Forces attacked yesterday enemy positions in Meysan sector as well as in the area east of Basrah, on the northern and central sectors of the front. As a result of these combat operations, the Iranian troops suffered losses in manpower and material.

Nicosia July 1 TASS -- According to a report of the IRNA news agency, an intensive exchange of artillery fire was continuing on the southern sectors of the Iran-Iraq front. West of the Arvand River, Iranian Armed Forces destroyed a number of enemy fortifications and fire emplacements. Fighting with the use of artillery and mortars was on also in the northern zone of the front. The Iraqi troops suffered losses. According to an IRNA agency report, Iraqi long-range artillery shelled the Iranian towns of Abadan and Khorramshahr.

IRAQI CP SECRETARY RECEIVES ORDER OF LENIN

LD300839 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has awarded Comrade 'Aziz Muhammad, first secretary of the Iraqi Communist Party Central Committee, the Order of Lenin. The award is in recognition of his services in the struggle for peace, democracy, and social progress, and his great contribution to strengthening friendship between the Soviet and Iraqi peoples and on the occasion of his 60th birthday.

TREATY SIGNED WITH TUNISIA ON JURIDICAL CONTACTS

PM281400 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Jun 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Treaty on Legal Cooperation"]

[Text] The signing of a treaty between the USSR and Tunisia on legal assistance in civil and criminal cases took place in Moscow 26 June on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Tunisian president.

Under the treaty the citizens of one contracting state enjoy the same legal and judicial protection regarding their personal and property rights on the other state's territory as do that state's own citizens.

The treaty was signed by B.V. Kravtsov, USSR justice minister, and M. Chaker, Tunisian justice minister.

N. S. Ryzhov, USSR deputy foreign minister, and M. Gherab, Tunisian ambassador to the USSR, were present at the signing of the treaty.

M. Chaker, Tunisian justice minister, was received by G. Pallayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, 27 June. A friendly conversation was held in which B.V. Kravtsov, USSR justice minister, and M.H. Gherab, Tunisian ambassador to the USSR, took part.

BOLIVIAN PRESIDENT KIDNAPPED, RELEASED

LD302148 Moscow TASS in English 2113 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Text] Paris July 1 TASS -- President of Bolivia Hernan Siles Zuazo, who was abducted yesterday by a group of military men and carried away in an unknown direction, was found unharmed and was set free.

As is reported by the FRANCE PRESSE from La Paz, this was announced in the capital by Minister Information of Bolivia Mario Rueda Pena. The president returned to his residence and will soon deliver a speech, the minister added.

As was earlier reported, the action of a group of conspirators was not backed by the Army. The Command of the Armed Forces of Bolivia made a statement, expressing full support for the democratic process in the country and ordered the Army personnel to stay in barracks.

Update on Situation

LD011438 Moscow TASS in English 1421 GMT 1 Jul 84

[Text] La Paz July 1 TASS -- TASS Correspondent E. Abdullayev reports:

President Hernan Siles Zuazo of Bolivia, who was abducted yesterday by a group of military, has been released as a result of coordinated actions by the security services, Army units and the police.

In the course of an investigation it has been established that responsible for the abduction is a group of reactionary military. The operation was led by Lieutenant-Colonel Rolando Saravia, head of the planning department of the National Defense Ministry, who is now wanted by the authorities. A number of participants in the abduction belong to special military police units, which are trained by the United States. According to a statement by the military command, the criminals were also closely associated with "certain political circles".

Political observers point to the activities of the right-wing parties the Nationalist Democratic Action and the Bolivian Socialist Falange, which, as is believed here, planned to take advantage of the situation for staging a reactionary coup d'etat.

Addressing a meeting yesterday of the cabinet, the National Executive Committee of the bloc of the left-wing forces of Democratic and Popular Unity, which includes the Communist Party of Bolivia, the leadership of the Bolivian Workers' Central (COD), representatives of the High Command of the Armed Forces and the police, President Hernan Siles Zuazo said that the foiling of the plans of the reaction had made it possible to uphold the process of democratic change in the country.

The abduction of the Bolivian president has been strongly condemned both in that country and abroad. Support for the democratic and popular unity bloc has been expressed by most of the country's political parties, the National Congress, the trade unions and the Armed Forces. The statements by the National Executive Committee of the Democratic and National Unity Bloc and the Bolivian workers' centre point out the need for drawing the necessary conclusions for preventing and frustrating the plans of reaction and imperialism aimed at forcing on the country a dictatorial regime, increasing Bolivia's dependence and jeopardizing its sovereignty. President Siles Zuazo has received telegrams with expressions of solidarity from the presidents of Argentina, Venezula, Peru and other states.

The Armed Forces, police and security service units remain on high alert. The state of emergency remains in force. Representatives of the Democratic and National Unity and of other left-wing political parties, the Command of the Armed Forces, the police and the COB leadership are holding consultations in the capital.

CASTRO RELEASES AMERICANS, U.S. ACTIONS HIT

LD292208 Moscow TASS in English 1959 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] Havana, June 29 TASS -- The news agency PRENSA LATINA reports that the Cuban Government has decided to release 22 American citizens who were serving prison terms on Cuba for various crimes. Agreement to this effect was reached during talks between Fidel Castro Ruiz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the republic, and Jesse Jackson, a notable U.S. politician and public figure, who paid a visit to Cuba.

Washington June 29 TASS -- The official reaction of the United States to the goodwill gesture of the Cuban Government shows that the Reagan administration has no intention to revise its sharply hostile position towards Cuba.

A White House spokesman addressing a press conference in connection with the decision of the Cuban authorities again maliciously attacked Cuba, charging it with conducting "subversive activities" in the Western Hemisphere. It followed from a statement made by a spokesman for the U.S. Department of State that the Reagan administration will continue to exert gross pressure on Cuba and flagrantly intervene in the internal affairs of that sovereign country.

The U.S. Supreme Court has also contributed to the anti-Cuban campaign whipped up by the White House by upholding yesterday the total ban imposed by the Reagan administration on visits by U.S. citizens to Cuba.

That decision was passed by the Supreme Court on a suit filed against the administration by a group of Americans outraged by the White House's prohibition of contacts with Cuba. They considered Washington's step unconstitutional and took their case to the courts. However, the Supreme Court, obviously doing the bidding of the White House, brushed aside all the sensible arguments in favour of extending contacts with Cuba and virtually outlawed them.

SHULTZ PROMISES BROAD MORAL SUPPORT TO SOMOZISTS

LD291628 Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] New York June 29 TASS -- Despite the refusal of the Congress to grant additional allocations to Somocista groupings, conducting war against Nicaragua under CIA's direction, official Washington will continue rendering them "broad moral support" and promote in every way the efforts to get money from other sources. This was stated by U.S. Secretary of State Shultz. They deserve support, and we shall find ways to ensure that such support is rendered, Schultz stressed in an interview to the newspaper NEW YORK TIMES.

UZBEK SUPREME SOVIET DISCUSSES SHORTCOMINGS

PM291554 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Jun 84 Morning Edition p 2

[Own correspondent G. Dimov report under the rubric "Union Republic Supreme Soviet Sessions": "The Uzbek SSR"]

[Text] Tashkent -- A routine session of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet has discussed the tasks of the republic's soviets in fulfilling the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum "On Further Improving the Work of the Soviets" and the instructions and recommendations formulated in the speeches of Comrade K.U. Chernenko.

A report by A.U. Salimov, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and speeches by deputies focused primary attention on constructive measures to accelerate the transfer of the economy -- above all, the cotton-growing complex -- as well as the social sphere, to the more intensive path of development, and on actively overcoming the violations of the Leninist norms of cadre selection and placement and state discipline that are hampering this process. Pointed and incisive remarks were made on how to accelerate the outlined plans to eliminate such negative phenomena in the republic's public life as the discrepancy between word and deed, overreporting, and bribery.

"In my electoral okrug," V. Lokteva, sewing machine operator at the garment association named for the 50th anniversary of the Uzbek SSR and the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, said, "all the questions raised by voters have been by and large resolved. However, people are still being appreciably affected by citywide problems that have lain unresolved for years, such as the delay in providing heating, poor city transport, and irregularities in the allocation of apartments. We deputies must take a wider view of our obligations and be more principled."

The republic's soviets are more firmly adhering to the party instruction to act in a bolder and more autonomous and responsible way. Fuller use by the soviets of monitoring functions and enterprising work by the deputies themselves and the standing commissions are helping to reveal economic reserves, to make good arrears in sectors which are lagging in terms of the 5-year plan, and to more actively eliminate violations of law and order, abuse of office, and infringments of the principles of social justice. The level of the population's activity is also increasing, and the demands made on soviet representatives are becoming more exacting. Recently, for example, 7 of the republic's Supreme Soviet deputies -- including B. Elbayev, former chairman of Kashka-Darya Oblispolkom; V. Muratkhodzhayev, former finance minister; Kh. Yakhyayev, former internal affairs minister (transferred a few years ago to the post of deputy chairman of the republic's People's Control Committee); Z. Yesenbayev, former chairman of the State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade; and U. Turakulov, former first secretary of Dzhizak Gorkom -- as well as 59 local soviet deputies who had failed to justify the trust placed in them, were recalled by decision of the electorate.

The soviets' first steps along the path of school reform are evidence of their growing activeness. The scale of school construction provided by the budget has considerably increased, and deputies are studying the potential for developing educational facilities through local resources.

Preparations for the changeover to schooling from the age of 6 are being carried out in a well organized way. This was spoken about by N.D. Khudayberdyev, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers, in the report he delivered on measures to implement the Basic Guidance for the Reform of General Educational and Vocational Schools.

The session heard a report by the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Deputy N. Mannapov, a fitter at Tashkent's V.P. Chkalov Aviation Association, on his fulfullment of his deputy's duties and the decisions and assignments of the soviet and its organs.

Questions by Deputies M. Azimova, a fitter, and V. Gulyy, a press operator, from Tashkent about what is being done to make up the backlog in the city's housing during the 5-year plan and by Deputies A. Dzhurayev, a kolkhoz chairman, M. Kolpakova, a bricklayer of Construction Administration No 38, and N. Frolova, a tower crane operator, from Almalyk about what is behind the low labor productivity in rural construction were answered respectively by T. Nabiyev, chief of the Main Administration for Construction in Tashkent City, and N. Kurbanov, the republic's minister of rural construction. Statements about the measures being taken were noted. The republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium was instructed to examine their fulfillment at the October session.

Decrees of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium were ratified.

MOLDAVIAN CP NOTES 'ANTISOCIAL MANIFESTATIONS'

LD301307 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Text] The progress being made in implementing party and government decisions on strengthening discipline, socialist legality, and law and order and the tasks of the Moldavian party organization in intensifying the struggle against antisocial manifestations were studies at a meeting of the republican party aktiv, in Kishinev today.

The rapporteur, Comrade Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, and other speakers noted that guidelines for this work in the republic were provided by the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the decision of the CPSU Central Committee on the work of the Moldavian CP Central Committee on improving the style and methods of the party organization in light of decisions of the November 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. It was noted that an integrated program for improving legal education for the population has been drawn up in the towns and rayons of the republic.

At the same time, the participants in the meeting stressed that party, administrative, and law enforcement bodies, work collectives, and the public are not pooling their efforts with sufficient vigor and persistence in the struggle against negative manifestations. Formalism and spasmodic campaigning have not been overcome in this work. At times, there is a lack of supervision over the implementation of adopted decisions in local areas. It was stated at the meeting that it is essential to improve the style and methods of work so as to completely eradicate manifestations alien to our system.

The meeting was addressed by Comrade Rekunkov, USSR procurator-general.

OFFICIALS REPLY TO CRITICISMS OF VREMYA NEWSCAST

LD302046 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 30 Jun 84

[From the Vremya newscast by Yevgeniy Sinitsyn]

[Text] Commentator Yevgeniy Sinitsyn will acquaint you with some replies to criticisms made by the Vremya newscast:

[Sinitsyn] Hello, comrades. Here is a reply from the Ministry of the Motor Vehicle Industry, which says, among other things: The facts mentioned in the program exist at the Balashov tractor trailer plant. (clip of production operations, and interview with chief engineer B.I. Muratov]

[Begin recording with Muratov, chief engineer] Not everything has been done yet to strengthen labor and production discipline, and we are not getting full performance from the teams working here as far as final labor results are concerned. [end recording]

[Sinitsyn] And the facts were confirmed. What were these facts? Capacities have long been commissioned at the plant for an annual output of 10,000 9-metric-ton trailers for heavy-duty tractors. However, they are not managing to achieve that quantity. The plant is increasingly falling behind with its supplies to agriculture. A letter signed by Comrade Zhugin, head of the Soyuzavtopritsep Association, says that comprehensive measures have been drawn up to improve operations at the Balashov plant, and the lagging behind will be made up in the third quarter of this year.

Here is another reply signed by Comrade Savchenko, deputy minister of railways. This concerns the construction of the Vanino-Kholmsk ferry. Let's hear what it is all about.

[Begin Feoktistov recording] Construction work is coming to an end, and in May 1985 the marine part of the entire Vanino-Kholmsk ferry complex will be handed over for inspection by a state commission. The closer this time comes, however, the more uneasiness there is over the event, the reason for this being that the Ministry of Railways has been delaying the planning and construction of the railway part of the ferry. [end recording]

[Sinitsyn] First and foremost, the reply presents a picture of a lack of coordination between the Ministry of Railways and the Ministry of Merchant Marine -- a picture of various uncoordinated activity -- and there is a body of statistics showing the dates and years of this lack of coordination. However, we do gain confidence from a sentence in the letter. The questions about the start of construction have now been resolved. So, the lack of coordination is over, and we must now expect progress.

As before, comrades, we will continue to acquaint you with the replies to criticisms by the Vremya program as they come in.

WOULD-BE EMIGRE SENTENCED TO 3 YEARS IN JAIL

ID301242 Moscow TASS in English 1205 GMT 30 Jun 84

["Slanderer and Hooligan Called To Account" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Riga, June 30 TASS -- TASS correspondent Viktor Silins reports:

Zakhar Zunshain, a 33-year-old resident of Riga, was brought to trial for slandering the Soviet homeland, trying to discredit and for insulting his people for almost five years. The court examined numberous papers and oral testimony by citizens confirming Zunshain's criminal activities directed at systematically spreading deliberately false inventions about his country.

Before he engaged in unlawful activities, Zunshain lived a life that differed little from the life of any other Soviet citizen. He lived in a comfortable flat granted to him by the state free. He received his secondary and higher education free of charge. After that, however, Zunshain worked only ten months, then he led an idle life and repeatedly perpetrated acts of open hooliganism. All this has been proved in the course of the investigation and during the trial in the court.

Zunshain was denied a visa to go to Israel, where, for that matter, as he himself said, he did not intend to go, but planned to settle in another country, thus abandoning his parents. This, as is known, runs counter to the Helsinki accords, and an attempt to free his parents is an inhuman act both on the part of Zunshain himself and those abroad who found for him a so-called "uncle," on whose behalf he had received the faked invitation.

In accordance with the laws in effect, the people's court sentenced Zakhar Zunshain to three years of imprisonment.

PRAVDA REPORTS CONTENTS OF KOMMUNIST NO 9

PM291425 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jun 84 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "Latest Issue of Journal"]

[Text] The ninth issue of the CPSU Central Committee theoretical and political journal KOMMUNIST has been published.

It carries Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech at the All-Army Conference of Komsomol Organization Secretaries, and his replies to the appeal by FRG "Green" party spokeswoman P. Kelly and to questions from U.S. journalist J. Kingsbury-Smith and from PRAVDA.

It also carries materials from the CEMA countries' economic summit conference and an account of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the 40th Anniversary of the Soviet People's Victory in the Great Patriotic War 1941-1945."

The section entitled "Problems of Improving Developed Socialism" is represented by an article by V. Kulikov entitled "The Nature of the Contradictions of the Socialist Economy and the Forms of Their Resolution."

Articles by V. Markov "Collective Thinking, Cohesive Action" and by RSFSR Justice Minister A. Sukharev "Consolidation of the Legal Base of the Socialist Society," are carried under the rubric "On the Frontiers of the 11th 5-Year Plan."

The section entitled "Ardent Fighters for Communism" carries an article by P. Laptev and V. Sharapov entitled "Communist and Ardent Patriot of the Socialist Motherland" (for the 70th anniversary of Yu. V. Andropov's birth), and an article by V. Teitelboim, member of the Chilean Communist Party Central Committee Political Commission, entitled "Neruda Lived, Is Living, and Will Live."

The journal publishes articles by Academician I. Kikoin, "Leninist Approach to the Analysis of the Development of Physics"; by M. Rebrov, "Space Is Not a Venue for Military Adventures"; by V. Bushuyev and V. Martynov, "America Is Not Just the United States"; and by V. Nekrasov, "Attention: Revanchism!"

SHCHERBITSKIY AWARDS UKRAINE PARTY SCHOOL

LD292251 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 29 Jun 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] At the higher party school of the Communist Party of the Ukraine Central Committee in Kiev, a festive meeting of th professorial and teaching staff, students at the school, and representatives of part , local authority and public organizations was held to mark the award to this educational institution of the Order of the October Revolution. Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Communist Party of Ukraine Central Committee, fastened the award to the school banner.

RYZHKOV ADDRESSES ECONOMIC ACADEMY GRADUATES

LD291634 Moscow TASS in English 1618 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 29 TASS -- The care for the development of the country's economy, the material base, the foundation of all social transformations, is as ever in the focus of attention of the CPSU. This was stressed by Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Nikolay Ryzhkov. He spoke today at a commencement ceremony of the Academy of National Economy at the USSR Council of Ministers. The academy trains managers of the high echelon.

It can be said with full ground that considerable results in the overall strengthening of organization, order and socialist discipline, in achieving high economic indices and the increase of the efficiency of production were achieved over a short period of time after the November (1982) plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee, Nikolay Ryzhkov said. The entire range of measures taken by the Communist Party and the Soviet Government over the recent time made the Soviet economy more dynamic.

Positively assessing what has been achieved, the party holds that this is only the beginning of vast work. Our task, the speaker said, is to consolidate in the shortest possible time everything good that has been achieved, to impart a steady nature to the trends of the improvement of the economic indices, to remove the existing bottlenecks.

The secretary of the CPSU Central Committee expressed the confidence that the graduates of the academy will make a worthy contribution to the implementation of the tasks of the country's economic and social development, to the fulfilment of the plans of the five-year period.

SHEVARDNADZE ADDRESSES GEORGIAN PARTY AKTIV

LD302105 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Text] A specific program directed toward securing unity in ideological-educational, organizational and economic activity of party organizations was mapped out by the republican meeting of the ideological aktiv that ended today in Tbilisi. At plenary and department meetings and in working groups, participants discussed the course of fulfillment of the decisions of the July 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the next tasks of the Georgian party organization in improving ideological mass-political work. It was noted at the meeting that an increase in Communists' activity and the strengthening of party, state, and labor discipline were the decisive factors in the dynamic growth of the republic's economic potential. In just 3 years of the 5-Year Plan, labor productivity in industry grew by almost 10 percent.

Specific proposals were made on further improving idological work, relations between nationalities, and the internationalist and patriotic education of the working people. Comrade Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, spoke at the meeting.

SHEVARDNADZE TOURS REVIVING MOUNTAIN VILLAGES

PM290934 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 19 Jun 84 pp 1, 2

[GRUZINFORM report: "People Can Live and Work in the Mountains"]

[Text] Reviving formerly abandoned mountain villages and solving the acute socio-economic problems connected with their development is a day-to-day concern of the republic's party and soviet organs.

Dwelling on questions of the specialization of the republic's agriculture, E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, emphasized in his report at the Ninth Georgian Communist Party Central Committee (1978) Plenum: "People can live and work in the mountains, and in conditions which are just as good as anywhere else." This has been the motto of the activity of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic Council of Ministers ever since. In recent years, many formerly abandoned villages have been revived.

The republic leaders' recent visit to the revived villages of Dushetskiy and Akhmetskiy Rayons is further evidence of this concern.

Khada is a high-altitude village in Dushetskiy Rayon which unfortunately rarely attracts the attention of even rayon institutions.

Last Sunday, E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee; D.I. Kartvelishvili, chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers; and D.I. Patiashvili, secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, arrived here. They were accompanied by L.L. Zakaidze, chief of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Department for Agriculture and the Food Industry; and G.D. Mgeladze, chairman of the Georgian SSR State Committee for Agriculture Production.

The causes of the economic decline of these localities, once famed for their prosperity, were the topic of Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze's conversation with the working people of Khada and neighboring villages. In the opinion of Revaz Burduli, chairman of the Mleti Kolkhoz (this kolkhoz now includes Khada and other neighboring villages), Vasiliy Buchkuri, chairman of the rural soviet, and Eduard Garibashvili, second secretary of the Dushetskiy party raykom, the disbanding of the kolkhoz in Khada village and the village's incorporation into the Mleti Kolkhoz have led to less and less attention and concern being paid to this mountain locality. The village has lost its traditional center and, in the absence of approach roads, supplies of fuel and essential goods have dried up.

The republic leaders assured the working people of Khada and neighboring villages that the questions that they raised will be carefully examined and, where possible, resolved.

From Khada, the helicopter headed for Ukana Pshavi. At midday, the republic leaders arrived in Shuapkho village -- center of the recently created Pkhovskiy Trekhsot Aravgintsev kolkhoz.

Last year, on instructions from the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, the Ukana Pshavi villages were taken out of the Magaroskari village kolkhoz and made the basis of the Pkhovskiy kolkhoz. Vakhtang Tsokilauri, chairman of the newly formed kolkhoz and Georgiy Tsiklauri, chairman of the Dushetskiy Rayispolkom, acquainted the republic leaders in detail with the positive changes taking place in the area. Former inhabitants are returning to the village, the restoration of abandoned houses and farmsteads has begun in many settlements, and firm foundations for the development of collective farming have been laid. The Georgian SSR State Committee for Agricultural Production has allocated to the kolkhoz the necessary agricultural machinery and motor transport, the relevant committee services have supplied blueprints for construction projects on kolkhoz territory, and the construction of many public utility buildings has already begun.

Within the next few years, the kolkhoz administrative building, a nursery, a boarding school, consumer service facilities, livestock premises, roads linking the villages, and other installations are to be built and commissioned.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze asked about the kolkhoz public sector development prospects. Farm leaders were advised to attend to the introduction of the team contract and to expand production sharing with the population. As regards individual housing construction, its designers were warned against using standard designs because of the need to take existing traditions into account and make wide use of local building materials.

After Pkhovi, the republic leaders came to the village of Shatill. Here Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze asked about progress in the implementation of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers resolution on the socioeconomic development of Khevsureti.

Mikhail Chincharauli, director of the Tsekavshiri Shatilskiy livestock raising sovkhoz; Irakliy Chincharauli, chairman of the Shatilskiy rural soviet ispolkom; and Pridon Pridonashvili, deputy chairman of the Dushetskiy Rayispolkom, briefed the republic leaders on measures taken to implement the resolution, on the first results of the work to revive Khevsureti villages, on mutual relations between farms and the population, and so forth. It was noted that leaders of certain republic organs are relaxing their concern for Khevsureti. Problems connected with reliable transport communications with Shatili and Arkhoti, the construction of rural roads, the definition of the specializations and long-term aims of the farms in Barisakho and Shatili villages, and so forth, have still not been resolved.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze noted that the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic Council of Ministers must again return to the resolution of Khevsureti. In this context, the chairman of the Shatilskiy rural soviet ispolkom and farm leaders were invited to submit their proposals.

The helicopter then headed for Mtatusheti. There the republic leaders met with workers of the local sovkhoz and inspected completed and unfinished construction projects. Z.G. Manizhashvili, first secretary of the Akhmetskiy party raykom, gave a briefing on progress in implementing the resolution on the revival and development of Mtatusheti. Ichirauli, director of the Mtatusheti Telman Sovkhoz; Koba Namoradze, chief of the Construction Administration of the Georgian SSR Ministry of Rural Construction No 12 Trust, and other comrades elucidated individual questions. It was noted that the resolution adopted on Mtatusheti is being fulfilled satisfactorily on the whole. Despite great difficulties, construction plans are being implemented within the set deadlines, and capital investments envisaged in the resolution are being paid out in full.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze advised rayon and farm leaders to implement special measures to ensure that the Mtatusheti sovkhoz becomes a model of high-altitude farming. To achieve this, it is necessary to pay special attention to the intensification of public sector farming, the organization of subsidiary industries, and the development of production sharing with the population. During the summer, building material reserves must be created so that work can continue during the winter. In turn, construction workers requested that the Ministry of Motor Transport fulfill their orders for the delivery of materials on time, and that the Ministry of Rural Construction allocate additional machinery.

As emerged during the conversation, Omalo and other neighboring villages have been suffering interruptions in electricity supplies for a time, so that their inhabitants have been unable to receive TV programs. Rayon and farm leaders were rebuked for failing to report this in time to the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic government.

The needs, requests, and desires of the workers of Mtatusheti and other mountain districts in the republic are constantly at the focus of the Georgian party organization's attention. The republic leaders stressed in conversation with the inhabitants of this remarkable region that daily attention will continue to be paid to them.

ALIYEV ATTENDS SEA, RIVER FLEET WORKERS MEETING

LD292253 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 29 Jun 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A festive meeting was held in Moscow today dedicated to the Day of Sea and River Fleet Workers. In the presidium were Comrade Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, heads of a number of ministries and departments, and socialist competition winners.

Comrade Bagrov, minister of the RSFSR River Fleet, who delivered a report, noted that the river fleet occupies a leading place in providing transportation for the USSR's foreign trade turnover. The volume of freightage by the Russian river fleet is measured in millions of tons. During the present navigation season, 580,000 tons of freight more than last season will be delivered to the oil and gas regions of western Siberia. Seamen and rivermen, jointly resolving the same transport tasks, are consolidating the coordination of the fleets' work. Now about 100 transport units in the country operate on the model of the Leningraders approved by the CPSU Central Committee.

KUNAYEV ADDRESSES CHIMKENT, DZHAMBUL AKTIVS

LD291653 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] Machine operators in Chimkent Oblast having embarked on widescale harvesting, have coped well with highly-productive equipment. All complexes and detachments are operating almost round-the-clock. Rural toilers in the neighboring Dzhambul Oblast, having started grain harvesting in an organized manner, are at the same time tending sugar-beet and other crops and taking measures to strengthen the stockbreeding fodder base.

This was noted at meetings of the oblast party aktiv held on 27 June in Chimkent and on 28 June in Dzhambul.

Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan Central Committee, spoke at the aktiv meetings. He visited industrial enterprises and building sites in Chimkent and Dzhambul Oblasts, inspected the fields of some kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and chatted with workers, kolkhozniks, managers and farm specialists, party, administrative, trade-union, and Komsomol workers.

LIGACHEV ADDRESSES CPSU SOCIAL SCIENCE ACADEMY

LD291939 Moscow TASS in English 1450 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 29 TASS -- The socio-political situation in the Soviet Union is characterized by further consolidation of unity of the party and people, by enhancing of the guiding role of the CPSU. This was emphasized by secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yegor Ligachev. He made a speech today at a commencement ceremony of the higher party educational establishment -- the Academy of Social Science under the CPSU Central Committee. The party, the speaker said, is engaged in solution of the task of strategic significance -- perfection of the society of developed socialism.

The party attaches great significance to consolidation and development of positive tendencies in the economy, social life, in party development, said Yegor Ligachev, addressing the graduates.

Among the graduates of the academy are a big group of students and post-graduate students from Bulgaria, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Cuba and Vietnam.

Joint studies, reciprocal exchange of experience, accumulated by our parties -- This is a good school of proletarian, Socialist internationalism, a concrete manifestation of strengthening friendship and cooperation between our parties and peoples, stressed Yegor Ligachev.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON TASKS OF SCHOOL REFORM

PM291401 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jun 84 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "School Reform -- In Action"]

[Text] The academic year is nearing completion in the schools. The final-year students are sitting their last exams and the teaching councils are meeting to sum up the results. This year the councils have a special purpose: They have to analyze the first steps of the school reform and outline tasks for the future.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers, in accordance with the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum and the Basic Guidelines for the Reform of General Educational and Vocational Schools, have adopted a series of resolutions on specific aspects of the reform. They give clear guidelines for work in the coming years by local party and soviet organs, the collectives of secondary schools and vocational and technical schools, public education and vocational and technical education organs, and all departments and enterprises involved in the training and education of the young generation. The documents adopted are united in a common goal: To create a firm material and organizational base for all work to transform education.

The party and government resolutions devoted to further improving public education will be at the center of attention for the final teaching council sessions. The organization of the teaching and educational process should be thoroughly analyzed from the viewpoint of party demands. The tone should be set in these discussions by the Communists, and it is their duty to use their personal example and harmonious organizational efforts to mobilize the teachers' creative energy to consistently implement the reform. The most favorable conditions possible have been created for this. The concern of party and government for the teacher's prestige, for improving his working and living conditions, and for increasing teachers' wages has met with a heartfelt response in the school collectives. In preparing for the new academic year, Communists in education are called upon to consolidate all that is best in the work of teaching collectives, support teachers' creative efforts, study leading experience more deeply, and introduce the achievements of pedagogical science into practice.

The transformations elaborated in party and government decisions affect all aspects of the activity of public education -- from the structure of education to the content of programs and textbooks, from the training of future teachers to new rules for students. And all these measures serve the highest aims of reform. "For Soviet society to advance confidently to our great goals," Comrade K.U. Chernenko has noted, "Each new generation must rise to a higher level of education and general culture, professional skills, and civic activeness. That may be said to be a law of social progress. In the conditions of the scientific and technical revolution and the information explosion, this law makes unprecedentedly high demands both on those who learn and on those who teach -- from the ordinary teacher to the minister. The reform is intended to create all the necessary prerequisites for the fulfillment of these demands."

The resolutions adopted define concrete ways of improving labor education and training, vocational guidance for schoolchildren, and the organization of socially useful productive labor by them. In the future, every school graduate should sit a qualification exam in the mastery of a specific profession.

Socially useful productive work will be a compulsory subject in the school report -- the public at large has long insisted on this.

The introduction of new labor training programs is to be implemented gradually in 1986-1990 as the appropriate conditions are created. But urgent work faces the departments and enterprises responsible for preparing lessons in productive labor. It is necessary to take care to ensure the realization of all the potential for expanding the material and technical base of labor training -- at enterprises, in production training combines and school workshops, and on kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

Many schoolchildren are currently experiencing the joy of real work for the first time. Nearly 10 million volunteers from senior grades will take part in work entrusted to school labor associations this summer. This movement has a remarkable slogan -- "My labor merges with my republic's labor." With the help of teachers, mentors, and leading production workers, may the characters, feelings, and convictions of young people at school grow stronger and more mature. This will be beneficial both to education and to our economy.

The party and government have set major tasks for the vocational and technical education system as the basic form of planned training of skilled worker cadres. Giving students profound, solid knowledge, developing a modern economic way of thinking in them, and teaching them high professional skill and a creative attitude toward labor -- that is what engineering teaching collectives should concentrate their efforts on today. Every future young worker should be educated as an active builder of communism, a thrifty proprietor with the working class' characteristic revolutionary ideology, morality, and interests, and collectivist mentality.

The role of preschool and institutions is increasing. The tasks of many of them now include not only preparing children for school, but also organizing studies, under a teacher's guidance, for 6-year-old first-graders. Experimental experience in this kind of teaching has been acquired by teachers in Moscow, the Ukraine, and Georgia. It is important to use this experience correctly, adopt tried and tested methods, and take account of the recommendations of psychologists and physiologists. Arbitrary, unprepared decisions, administrative vacillations, and reliance on campaigns must not be permitted in the transition to education for 6-year-olds.

In improving the forms and methods of ideological, labor, moral, and aesthetic education, it is necessary to resolutely do away with formalism in work and rely on the experiments of masters of pedagogical work, of whom Soviet education has plenty -- this demand is persistently stressed in party and government resolutions.

The school reform is taking its first steps. The party and government resolutions, consistently developing the Leninist ideas of integrated labor and polytechnical education in relation to present-day conditions, set an example of the creative approach to the resolution of urgent questions of school development.

The school of the future is being erected, and this construction project is a vital cause for the party and all the people.

'ALL-OUT' CAMPAIGN WAGED AGAINST ALCOHOLISM

LD011241 [Editorial Report] Moscow in English to North America at 2200 GMT on 30 June carries a 16-minute broadcast of the program "Moscow Mailbag" with Joe Adamov and an unidentified questioner. The program begins with a question from a New York listener: What programs has the Soviet Union helped to establish in Nicaragua?

Adamov says: "We're cooperating in such fields as power engineering, geology, public health, communications, agriculture, mining, the textile and fishing industries. We help train personnel, qualified personnel, for Nicaragua. Our Red Cross has sent drugs and medical supplies and children's food to areas that have suffered from the invasion of the mercenaries. Ah, what else? Well, I can also say that Nicaragua sends us sugar, coffee, cotton, and things like that."

The reporter asks how much of a problem is alcoholism in the USSR?

Adamov says: Some time back I remember our LITERARY GAZETTE called it the biggest social problem of the day. Since we're speaking of alcoholism, let me say that drug addiction is not a problem here as you know it. Alcoholism does have an influence we're told, on crime, though again I want to say that we have no organized crime and that it's absolutely safe to walk down our streets at any time of the day or night, and this has been noted by many tourists that come here. But, of the crime that there is, 60 percent of the thefts, 75 percent of the murders, and 90 percent of acts of hooliganism are committed in a state of intoxication, and this is reported as late as May this year. Of course, alcoholism also has an influence on absenteeism.

The reporter asks: "What is being done to help those afflicted with alcoholism?

Adamov replies: "Well, what is being done? We're waging, I'd say, an all out campaign against it, using all means and ways. Well, for instance, we do not sell liquor at certain hours and on Sundays. The place where you work is mobilized in every way to help, so is the trade union, and also we always want the support of the family. For instance, if a person is a habitual drunk, his photograph may be displayed in a public place. If you're drunk in a public place, you're fined. If caught a second time, the fine is very much bigger. We have sobering up stations where you pay for the service, and also pay a fine. A license can be revoked for being intoxicated at the wheel of your car. We have dozens of chemical preparations that help fight alcoholism, and I'll conclude by saying that habitual alcoholics can be made to go throughtreatment in a compulsory manner by a decision of a court."

The reporter quotes (Anthony Salbo) of Oregon, asking why is Gorkiy a closed city, and can ordinary Russians go there?

Adamov replies: "Naturally, ordinary Russians can go there, but it's out of bounds to foreigners, as are no end of cities in the United States out of bounds to Soviet citizens, something that is not too well known in your country, I'm afraid."

SHCHERBITSKIY INTERVIEWED ON UKRAINE DEVELOPMENTS

AU271144 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 23 Jun 84 p 5

[Interview by Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, to NEPSZABADSAG Deputy Editor-in-Chief Imre Vertes: "Together With Our Friends" -- date and place not given, first paragraph is paper's introduction]

[Text] Under the title "Visiting Our Neighbors in Soviet Ukraine," we published a series of reports this week by our staff on the political and economic life of the Ukrainian SSR and its multifaceted cooperation with our country. By way of a summary, we publish the interview below, which was given by Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, to our paper's Deputy Editor-in-Chief Imre Vertes.

[Vertes] The working people of Socialist Hungary pay great attention to the life of the Soviet people. Please tell me what political and socio-economic tasks are presently in the focus of attention of the Ukrainian Communist Party. What role does the republic play in the multifaceted activity pursued by the Soviet people to implement the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent Central Committee sessions

[Shcherbitskiy] The Soviet Union is now in the 4th year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. We have entered a responsible, one might say decisive period, one that is aimed at the accomplishment of the sociopolitical tasks laid down by our party's 26th congress. Bustling creative work is in progress in the republic, the Ukrainian people -- like the Soviet people in general -- most far-reachingly support the CPSU Central Committee's measures to consolidate the socialist economy and the peaceful foreign policy initiatives of the party and government. The working people of the Ukraine received with full agreement the decisions of the April 1984 session of the CPSU Central Committee and the first session of the recently elected Supreme Soviet, and the election of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee as chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union.

The activity of the masses in work and sociopolitical life manifests itself in the more effective utilization of the reserves of production and in efforts to work better. Our people are profoundly aware of the fact that, in the present complex international situation -- for the aggravation of which the Washington administration and imperialist circles are primarily to blame -- the economic and defensive strength of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries and their active peace struggle constitute the cardinal factor in averting the danger of a nuclear war and restraining the most aggressive forces of the United States and the rest of the NATO countries.

The current tasks of the Ukrainian Communist Party are clear and specific: in harmoniously developing the economy of the republic according to plan, enhancing the effectiveness of social production, and constantly improving the quality of work, we strive to take optimal advantage of the possibilities provided by an advanced socialist society. In the final analysis, this leads to an improvement of the standard of living. Every Communist and working man of the Ukrainian SSR is well aware of the important role of our republic in the country's results, for, of all union production, we provide more than half of the pig iron, one-third of the coal, 43 percent of the cast metal products, one-third of the steel and rolled goods, more than one-fifth of the bread grain, some one-quarter of meat and milk production, and 60 percent of the sugar beet. This imposes particular responsibility on the republic's party organizations in attending to economic matters and inspires effective work.

I can responsibly state that our republic's multi-sector economy is developing dynamically today. Owing to the constant attention of the CPSU Central Committee and the mutual friendly assistance of the union republics, the Ukraine has become an important part of the country's gigantic complex of the people's economy. The republic's industrial production is at currently four times as great as the 1940 production of the entire Soviet Union.

[Vertes] What are the results and most important specific objectives of the development of the Ukrainian economy? What role is assumed in attaining them by the party organs of the republic? What efforts do you make to improve work?

[Shcherbitskiy] As in the country in general, the productive collectives of our republic are working hard to improve work productivity -- the most important economic task. It was no accident that Lenin regarded the constant improvement of work productivity as the most important, fundamental factor in the victory of the new social order.

Taking this into consideration, we devote great attention to accelerating scientific-technical development. We are of the opinion that science and technology are the backbone of the people's economy today. This interweaves every sector, for when all is said and done, far-reaching discoveries, technological improvements, and new machines and installations alike make the work of man easier and improve the effectiveness and creative nature of work. There are great possibilities for this in our republic. It has a vast scientific force, some 203,000 scientific workers, and scientific research is pursued at 694 scientific institutes and 416 high-grade educational institutions. It is gratifying that research brings an ever greater practical advantage: only last year, its results exceeded R3 billion.

I think the methods and specific forms employed by the party organizations of our republic to aid scientific-technical progress will interest Hungarian readers. As organs of the political leadership, the party committees work out the objectives of the economic and scientific-technical development of the society and mobilize the force of scientific and productive collectives for their fulfillment. When the present 5-Year Plan was launched, the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party and the Council of Ministers of Ukraine adopted six special-purpose programs of the republic -- programs concerning energy, iron ore, material management, work, agricultural industry, and sugar production. In addition, we have worked out sector and regional programs as well.

We follow cadre work in scientific and economic areas and the enhancement of the political and economic knowledge of the working people with constant attention. A purposeful activity is pursued in this area by the party organization of Kiev City and the party organizations of the Dnepropetrovsk, Donetsk, Kharkov, Zaporozhye, Lvov, and other regions. Thus, for instance, a Scientific-Technical Development and Cooperation Council has been operating very efficiency for years alongside the Kiev City party committee. More than 500 highly qualified experts, scientists, planners, and party workers are included in the council. Their proposals are instrumental in the fact that the increase in production -- and it is a very significant increase -- stems from an improvement of work productivity, with the number of workers remaining the same, at the enterprises of the capital of our republic.

Similar cooperation councils have been established alongside all the regional party committees and those of fairly large cities. Their activity is coordinated and directed by scientific-technical development councils operating alongside the Central Committee under the leadership of the first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

Analysis shows the acceleration of scientific-technical development, the perfection of the economic mechanism, a rational utilization of reserves, and the strengthening of work discipline to be effective means, with the aid of which we can attain a considerable qualitative change in the development of the forces of production.

The rate of the increase of production has considerably increased and work productivity has risen in the current 5-Year Plan period. We have overfulfilled our plan by R3 billion and by R400 million in the production of the most important industrial products. We have overfufilled the plan also with regard to commodities of excellent quality. Transportation has improved. More than 100 important industrial establishments have been put into operation. We have fulfilled the tasks imposed by the plan also with regard to the construction of dwellings and social and cultural establishments.

[Vertes] How does the Ukraine's industry and agriculture contribute to the implementation of the Energy and Foodstuff Programs?

[Shcherbitskiy] Increasing the industrial potential requires more and more energy. Therefore, we devote increasing attention to energy which is -- I can say -- dynamically developing. Our energy capacity has increased by 7.1 million kilowatts in the past 5-year plan period in our republic. The Chernobilsk, Rovno, and south Ukrainian nuclear power plants are already in operation. The Zaporozhye, Crimea, and Chmelnitskiy nuclear power plants and the Odessa nuclear heating plant are under construction. As is known, Ukraine's energy system is part of the Soviet Union's unified energy system; the main lines of its energy system link the Ukraine to the energy system of the European CEMA countries. This makes possible the better utilization of reserves, and consequently improves the exploitation of the power plants as well. We are taking measures to use our heating energy reserves more economically as well.

The Food Program is a package of economic and organization-technical measures that will guarantee the population's foodstuff requirements in accordance with scientific norms and will ensure that industry's basic material requirements stemming from agriculture are met. For this, the growth of agricultural production must exceed the increase of the population. Compared with 1965, the latter is 4.6 million in our republic, which amounts to a 10-percent increase. Consequently, the production of foodstuffs industry products must be constantly increased and the population's supplies improved. This calls for an increase in the yield of plants and an improvement of productivity in livestock breeding.

With the effective help of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government, we have considerably succeeded in consolidating the production-economic potential of the agricultural sector of our economy. From 1971, we have spent a total of R62 billion on the development of our agriculture; assets provided for production have increased 2.7 times, the mechanization of labor 2.4 times, and the employment of synthetic fertilizer and the area of ameliorated areas have doubled.

As a result of all this and consequent to increasing expertise and creative attitude on the part of our working people, an increase of the gross agricultural product, higher work productivity, and the fulfillment of the state procurement plan for animal products was achieved last year despite the caprices of the weather.

Our republic's soil cultivators and livestock breeders are working enthusiastically this year as well. They sold more meat, milk, and eggs to the state than previously and are carrying out spring chores in a well-organized manner. To accomplish the tasks of the Food Program, village workers are purposefully working, with the help of city collectives and scientists, to make plant cultivation and livestock breeding stable. To this end, they have elaborated a system of scientifically-founded measures. They continue to develop the economic mechanism of agricultural-industrial integration. New dwellings, cultural centers, and children's institutes are being built. Health care and commercial provisions for agricultural working people are improving.

[Vertes] How is the leading role of the Communist Party realized in practice in the republic's social and economic life?

[Shcherbitskiy] The question is a very comprehensive one. It essentially embraces all aspects of our life; therefore, I will mention only a few general cases and examples. The Ukrainian Communist Party is a militant and proven echelon of the CPSU. It has more than 3 million members. Of those working in the people's economy of the republic, every ninth person is a party member. Party organizations are operating in practically all areas of economic and cultural building activity and constitute the political core and leading force of the working collectives.

We are striving to strengthen the worker core of our republic's party organizations. At present, over 80 percent of the Communists are working directly in material production and, of this, 60 percent are accounted for by workers or kolkhoz peasants and 20 percent by technical intellectuals. The number of representatives among the workers and peasantry in the party organizations, the councils, the trade unions, and Komsomol organizations are constantly increasing.

The party's cadre policy is an important factor in economic and cultural life. Cadre work is destined to ensure that people of pure morals and faithful to the cause of communism and excellent organizers should work in every important position. We are taking specific steps to carefully select leading cadres, constantly further educate them, and enhance their responsibility for the cause entrusted to them.

Lenin characterized our party as the highest form of political organization of the workers class and cautioned that the Communists must act as the "political leaders of the people." The persuasion and organization of the masses is the instrument of the party organizations.

Success of the CPSU's political leadership is guaranteed by reliance on and close relations with the masses. We have, stresses Konstantin Chernenko, rich experiences in political and organizational work and in economic construction and we rely on the firm unity of the party and the people. The line of the CPSU Central Committee is a well thought-out and proven line in whose elaboration every Communist participates. The Soviet people actively support the practical endeavors of party policy. This guarantees that we accomplish and attain the envisaged objectives.

[Vertes] What doesthe Ukrainian Communist Party do to strengthen the fraternity and unity of the nationalities living in the republic?

[Shcherbitskiy] There is not a single country in the history of the world that has done as much as the Soviet Union in a shorter period of time for the all-round development of relations between nations and nationalities. We are proud that the Ukrainian people were among the first to support the Leninist idea of the establishment of the USSR. Lenin's legacy that "it will be possible to create a free Ukraine through the unity of the great Russian and Ukrainian proletarians, but there can be no question of it without this unity" was and remains sacred for the working people of our republic.

The Ukrainian people, all nations and nationalities of the country, have convinced themselves on the basis of their own experiences, of the fact that a homogeneous federal socialist state is the principal guarantee of their freedom and prosperity. The friendship and unity of the peoples of the Soviet Union helped us in our most difficult times. This has made possible an upswing of the Soviet Ukraine's economy, science, and culture, and this inspires its working people to achieve further results.

We are well aware of the fact that the nationality issue constitutes one of the most intense areas of the current ideological struggle. Our class enemies are striving to activate the undermining endeavors of foreign anti-Soviet nationalist centers. Their aim is to sow seeds of strife among the peoples of the Soviet Union. However, history has taught such anti-Soviet forces a lesson on more than one occasion. The firm ties of friendship, common objectives, and a common cause indissolubly link our peoples. Nobody will ever succeed in loosening the rock-firm unity of our country's peoples and nations.

For instance, let us look at the Transcarpathian area. Relations among the many nationalities living there are characterized by mutual respect and friendship.

Strong multinational collectives have come about in all sectors of the people's economy, and the number of mixed marriages among nationalities is increasing. The composition of the organs of people's power is also multinational. New common Soviet habits have come into usage in the people's life and daily routine. Instruction is in the Ukrainian, Russian, Hungarian, and Moldavian languages at the schools of the region. Newspapers are published and radio and television programs broadcast in these same languages. The working people of the Transcarpathian region are rightly proud of their close relations and friendship with the fraternal collectives of other areas and republics and even friendly socialist countries, and of work competitions with them. The Transcarpathian region is not an exception, but a typical example. Representatives of more than a hundred nations and nationalities live together as one great family in our republic and the Soviet Union as a whole. This is our cardinal achievement.

[Vertes] Hungary and the Ukraine are neighbors. What could you say about your republic's participation in Soviet-Hungarian cooperation? What new possibilities are there for expanding cooperation?

[Shcherbitskiy] The Ukrainian SSR is making a considerable contribution to multifaceted and fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and Hungary. For instance, we actively participate in commercial and economic relations realized between our countries within the framework of CEMA. Commodity turnover is increasing year by year; it exceeded R1 billion already in 1983. From the Ukraine, we deliver rolled goods, steel pipes, iron ore, coal, natural gas, electricity, synthetic fertilizer, cement, metallurgical and foundry machinery, tractors, automobiles, metal processing machine tools, chemical industry installations, and other products to Hungary. We take out delivery obligations seriously and take care to fulfill the plan on schedule. We import complete meat and milk industrial installations, telephone exchanges, buses, clothing industry machinery, medical equipment, cables, leather shoes, and other products from Hungary.

In our opinion, scientific-technical cooperation is successfully developing. The Ukraine's scientific research institutes are pursuing joint research projects with Hungarian partner organizations in the areas of computer technology and automation, semiconductor physics, the physics of metals, geophysics, electric soldering, superhard materials, microbiology, soil cultivation, and plant amelioration and other areas with a great future in the sciences and technology. Several higher educational institutes of our republic maintain close relations with Hungarian educational institutes. We are strengthening our relations in the area of culture as well. Mutual guest performances of artistic ensembles play an important role in this.

Cooperation between local party organizations also is gratifyingly intensifying. At present, six oblasts of the Ukraine — Voroshilovgrad, Transcarpathia, Crimea, Lvov, Odessa, and Herson — maintain relations with six Hungarian counties -- the counties of Fejer, Szabolcs-Szatmar, Bacs-Kiskun, Baranya, Csongrad, and Zala. Some 200 working collectives of the Ukraine have constant contacts with their Hungarian colleagues. They visit each other, outstanding workers and experts exchange experience and information, and they compete with each other.

In our opinion, this does not exhaust by any means the possibilities for intensifying and expanding cooperation. As far as our people's economies are concerned, I would like to note that further great possibilities are inherent in the international socialist division of labor. Product specialization and joint ventures are assuming an increasing role in our cooperation. That is good. Passing on outstanding production experiences is an important reserve. We can do a great deal also for developing cooperation between scientific research institutes. The exchange of our intellectual's values without a doubt is also further developing. The possibilities for the activity of party, state, and social organs are truly extensive in this area.

[Vertes] Comrade Shcherbitskiy, you have visited Hungary several times. What impressions have you obtained about our country?

[Shcherbitskiy] That is correct, I have paid visits to friendly Hungary on several occasions, and each of my visits has left me with fine rememberances of your wonderful and flourishing country, your industrious people, and my meetings and discussions with Hungarian comrades.

I remember with particular warmth the visit I paid to your country as a member of the CPSU delegation that attended the 11th MSZMP Congress. The atmosphere of the congress as a whole and Janos Kadar's presentation speech and closing words have convincingly proved that the party of the Hungarian Communists rests on firm class foundations, on the footing of Marxism-Leninism, and that it bases its practical activity on the general laws of socialist construction proven by life, taking into consideration the country's specific characteristics. In the time that has since elapsed, your party and the Hungarian people have done an enormous job for the accomplishment of the envisaged objectives.

I remember well what a friendly reception you accorded to the Soviet party and government delegation that visited Gyor. Since then, when I see an Ikarus bus, it reminds me of the discussions conducted with the working people of the Raba plant. To be sure, the engine that is so well known in our country is produced through the expertise of the craftsmen working there and by the work of their hands. Acquainting ourselves with the work of the plant has reasserted in us the importance and mutually beneficial nature of our cooperation, the roots of which go back to the first years following the war. Each of my visits to Hungary has been useful and will remain memorable for me.

What else I would like to stress is the important role played by your country in the consolidation of the unity of the socialist community. I regard as very important Hungary's active participation in the elaboration and realization of the highly significant proposals that have been made by the socialist countries to restrain the arms race, avert a nuclear war, and to preserve world peace. This is a convincing manifestation of proletarian internationalism.

The visit of the Hungarian party and government delegation led by Janos Kadar to the Soviet Union in the summer of 1983 has greatly contributed to the development of fraternal cooperation. Comrade Kadar, who enjoys great esteem anew, the Communists and all Soviet people, is well known in our country. We have a warm rememberance of Comrade Kadar's visit to our country, to Kiev, during the course of his visit last year, and of the meetings and discussions with him and other Hungarian leaders.

We, the Soviet people, are glad of the Hungarian people's results. Under the leadership of the MSZMP, Hungary is successfully building a socialist society. The dreams of the best sons of Hungary, who heroically fought for the Hungarian Republic of Councils in 1919, have come true. Their revolutionary ideas have come to life in contemporary Hungary.

[Vertes] We thank you for the discussion.

NUCLEAR POWER DEVELOPMENT IN USSR DETAILED

PM291634 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jun 84 Second Edition p 7

[Article by Professor O. Kazachkovskiy, director of the Physics and Power Engineering Institute: "AESes Gather Momentum"]

[Excerpts] Why is the nuclear power industry developing so quickly. Primarily because it "arrived" at an exceptionally opportune moment just when the shortage of organic fuels began to make itself felt in some parts of the world.

In the European part of our country, too, the shortage of local energy resources took its toll. Shipping energy into the country from elsewhere -- either as fuel or electricity -- is not cheap.

Ecological problems were the second factor. The development of conventional energy involves the discharge of combustion products, which have an adverse effect on the environment.

Nuclear power does not need to consume oxygen to maintain a chain reaction. And its waste products, which are potentially highly dangerous, are so compact that they may be stored in sites far removed from the external environment. In principle, this task has already been resolved.

I should like to say a few words about extractable stocks of uranium fuel. If the direction taken is toward the use of first-generation reactors -- the direct descendants of the world's first AES -- there is not much uranium fuel left. The fact is that AESes using so-called thermal neutron reactors use only a very small part of the uranium available. The remainder is waste. There is nothing you can do about it -- it is the result of the specifics of the processes of nuclear reactions in such reactors. On the other hand, AESes using thermal neutron reactors have their merits -- they are relatively simple in construction and, ultimately, they have a high degree of economic efficiency.

But there are other AESes in existence -- those using fast breeder reactors. At present these are experimental industrial systems and have not been developed on a wide scale. Reactors of this kind are capable of using all the uranium extractable. But unlike thermal reactors they are more complex in construction and are inferior in term of proportional capital investments. However, the possibility of utilizing all the uranium extracted more than compensates for this deficiency. Furthermore, as uranium-rice ores are exhausted, the economic situation will change in favor of fast-breeder reactors.

Our country was the pioneer in the nuclear power industry as a whole. And to this day we are world leaders in the sphere of work on fast breeder reactors. There are two large-scale industrial fast breeder reactors in operation here: the BN-350 at Shevchenko in Mangyshlak Oblast and the BN-600 at Zarechnyy settlement in Sverdlovsk Oblast. In terms of capacity and characteristics both reactors are superior to all analogous foreign installations. AESes using fast breeder reactors have proven their very high reliability and good operating qualities. We are now on the threshold of a new stage in the development of this sphere.

The widespread introduction of fast breeder reactors in the near future will overcome the problem of limited stocks of cheap nuclear fuel. The optimum structure of the nuclear power industry will be achieved when AESes using fast breeder and thermal neutron reactors are in joint operation.

This is determined first by their different operational characteristics and, second, by the fast breeder reactor's ability to supply surplus reproduceable fuel for thermal neutron reactors -- which reduces the demand on uranium extracting enterprises.

The assimilation of powerful new nuclear reactors is in progress in our country, involving thermal neutron reactors with an electrical capacity of 1,000 or 1,500 megawatts each and fast breeder reactors with an electrical capacity of 800 megawatts each and over. Nuclear reactors are "opening up" the Soviet transpolar region and are preparing to provide a considerable proportion of the heat supply to cities and population centers. High-temperature reactors are being developed for industry.

The nuclear power industry is having a great effect on industrial development not only as a supplier of electricity and heat. Enterprises that make nuclear power industry equipment are provided with advanced technology and equipment and highly skilled cadres are trained for them. As a rule, the construction materials used require a special "nuclear" purity. The preparation of those materials and the creation of equipment for AESes are conducted using very precise methods of specially developed nuclear category production processes. Great successes have been achieved at nuclear power industry enterprises in the provision of safe working conditions. In this respect the nuclear power industry is firmly placed in the front ranks among other industrial sectors.

The USSR Gosplan, the State Committee for Science and Technology, and the USSR Academy of Sciences have approved a comprehensive targeted scientific and technical program for 1981-1985 to build nuclear reactors for electricity and heat production. It is planned to further accelerate the development of the nuclear power industry.

The 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee plenums have pointed out that the country has great national economic reserves and that these reserves must be persistently sought out in order to accelerate scientific and technical progress and to introduce the achievements of science, technology, and advanced experience into production rapidly and on a wide scale.

Even the most progressive new equipment cannot be economically efficient unless it is introduced on the necessary scale. This also applies fully to the construction of fast breeder-reactor AESes. A sluggish rate of introduction can only delay the attainment of a positive effect and increase costs.

Our country, which is developing its nuclear power industry in a planned way, using it for the Soviet people's needs, and improving the different types and systems of AES, looks toward the future development of the power industry with confidence.

PRAVDA HITS INATTENTION TO NEW PIPE PROJECT

PM291708 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 16 June First Edition carries on page 3 a 2,000-word Dnepropetrovsk-Moscow report by PRAVDA correspondent V. Cherkasov entitled "Pipes for the North" and published under the rubric "The Economy: Problems of Technical Progress."

Cherkasov relates the story of a batch of pipes made 2 years ago by the Novomoskovsk Plant for use in gas pipelines in the Arctic. The manufacturers used conventional steel to make the pipes for the special conditions there and, the report says they have advantages over other designs using metals which are in very short supply.

Cherkasov describes the dispute which ensured about the value of the Novomoskovsk Plant's pipes between the plant and the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy.

The report states that an experimental section of pipeline was eventually laid, the pipe seals having survived the "arduous" journey to the site, and stresses that, "contrary to what the skeptics thought," conventional welding, insulation, and installation equipment proved amenable. But, the report says, despite all the money spent and all the work done, there has been no further progress in promoting the project, and Cherkasov asks what the USSR Gosplan and the Ferrous Metallurgy Ministry have to say.

DEPUTY MINISTER DISCUSSES SHIPPING DELAYS

LD301205 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0800 GMT on 30 June carries a 6-minute interview with RSFSR First Deputy Minister of the River Fleet Trofimov by (Vladimir Konyukhov), in connection with Maritime and River Fleet Workers' Day. He discusses the work of his industry and the marking of the holiday with feats of socialist competition.

Trofimov says: "This year, navigation is taking place in complex conditions. Despite this, outstanding work by river workers' collectives has, from the delayed start of navigation this year, permitted full transport of planned goods along small and rapidly silting rivers to outlying areas. These goods include mineral fertilizers, food and industrial goods, fuel, construction material, agricultural and construction equipment, and other cargo. It should be noted in particular that at the same time planned volumes of transport of timber goods on winter-assembled rafts were ensured on all rivers."

Trofimov praises various individuals and collectives for their work.

He says: "More than 35 million tons of various goods for agriculture and agricultural production are carried every year by means of river transport. The river workers of Russia will transport more than 5 million tons of bread grains alone, and more than 500,000 tons of potatoes and vegetables in the navigation season this year. Today, about 1,000 ships with a total capacity of 2 million tons are prepared for transportation of agricultural products from the new harvest."

The rivers are also used for recreation, he says.

"In the current navigation season, the shipping lines will carry 106 million passengers and make a considerable improvement in service to them in the fleet and at stations, and ensure strict fulfillment of timetables of shipping traffic on all lines," Trofimov says. "I would like to note in particular that in the current navigation season, unfortunately, there are also serious shortcomings in the activity of certain shipping lines, ports, ship repair enterprises and now, when navigation is in full flow, it is essential that the collectives of the United Volga, the Volga-Don Shipping Line, the Volga Tanker Shipping Line, and others concentrate their efforts on maximizing use of the reserves of transport capacity of ships, speed up their processing in ports, reduce the length of fleet repairs, and in this way eliminate delays in shipping which have been allowed to occur."

In conclusion, Trofimov wishes River workers a happy holiday.

AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION HOLDS SESSION

PM291701 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Jun 84 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Agro-industrial Commission Session"]

[Text] A routine session of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium Commission on Questions of the Agro-industrial Complex heard a report by K.A. Shpogis, deputy chairman of the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers, on the measures being taken to ensure that the plan for the procurement of feed for livestock raising is fulfilled. It was noted that the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes are conducting active work to step up grain and feed production. The targets for building hay storage facilities and haylage installations for the first 3 years of the 5-year plan have been overfulfilled. Feed production's material-technical base has been substantially strengthened. All this has made it possible to achieve a growth in livestock productivity.

At the same time, attention was drawn to the incomplete use made of the possibilities for increasing food production in 1984.

K.A. Shpogis' statement that the republic's agro-industrial associations will implement all necessary measures to eliminate the shortcomings was noted.

Union republic Council of Ministers Presidium Commissions on Questions of the Agro-industrial Complex and the relevant ministries and departments were instructed to take additional measures to step up the rate of feed procurement and to ensure a high level of organization in this work.

The measures prepared by the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry, the USSR Ministry of Light Industry, and the Tsentrosoyuz to improve procurement organization and to enhance the quality of leather and fur raw materials were discussed.

Measures to accelerate the commissioning of the Azovskiy industrial complex for the production of baby food were defined.

The commission deemed it advisable to make certain changes to the procedure for planning output prime cost in sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises and for determining the results of their economic and financial activity.

A briefing was given by USSR Minister of Procurement G.S. Zolotukhin on the implementation of the USSR Government's decisions regarding the observance of legislative requirements to strengthen labor and production discipline and to improve labor conditions at enterprises and in the sector's organizations.

Union republic Council of Ministers Presidium Commissions on Questions of the Agro-industrial Complex were instructed to regularly examine questions linked with strengthening labor discipline and improving labor conditions at enterprises and in organizations of the agro-industrial complex.

AGRICULTURE OFFICIAL SPEAKS ON LAND RECLAMATION

LD292246 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] An itinerary session of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences Presidium was held in Volgograd today. Our correspondent Larisa Ulyanenko interviewed Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Nikonov, president of the Academy of Agricultural Sciences.

[Begin recording] [Ulyanenko] Aleksandr Aleksandrovich, it is significant that the itinerary session was held here. This is one of the largest RSFSR regions noted for its very difficult soil and climatic conditions. Now Soviet scientists have drawn up a purposeful long-term program for the development of agriculture in this region. What is envisaged by this program of reorganization, if we may call it that?

[Nikonov] Steady crop-rotation with a significant fallow area. The point is that clean fallow, if it is well worked, fertilized and systematically weeded, guarantees a stable harvest even in unfavorable conditions.

Second, extensive development of land reclamation. We think it is necessary to begin extensive work on land reclamation of salinized lands. In the oblast alone there are 3.5 million hectares of salinized land. If appropriate work is carried out, this land could become fertile. In principle, whatever agricultural system is chosen for the specific conditions here, it must be soil- and water-conserving.

And most importantly, whatever production system is chosen, man has always been and will be the chief element. Therefore, the social development of the rural countryside, the creation of comfortable living and working conditions, the construction of roads and housing, the most efficient forms of labor organization and pay incentives, these, too, are an integral part of the economic system.

In the main, the proposals were approved by the presidium. We will continue elaborating the plan and providing details, and are hoping for close and lasting links between science and production. [end recording]

CURRENT PROGRESS OF GRAIN, OTHER CROPS REVIEWED

PM291349 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 28 June 84 p 1

[N. Osychkin "Agricultural Review": "The Summer Campaign"]

[Excerpts] Hot weather has hastened the ripening of grain in the Kuban. The farmers did not delay in starting to cut the winter barley and peas. The threshing of swathes has begun in Severskiy, Krymskiy, Anapskiy, Korenovskiy, and Ust-Labinskiy Rayons. The first few thousand tons of grain from the new harvest have arrived at the elevators. In order to prevent losses, the units are fitted with devices to cut lodged crops.

Harvesting has begun in other zones of the North Caucasus, in southern parts of the Ukraine and Kazakhstan, and in Central Asia. The main thing is to ensure a high work rate from the outset, prevent losses, and harvest and store everything that has been grown in the fields. Much is being done in this respect in Stavropol Kray. The farmers have begun harvesting using the flow-line technique. More than 14,000 combines, concentrated in 822 large complexes, have been given the go-ahead. As soon as the threshing has been done, specialized links will rid the fields of the plant residue and immediately prepare them for the next sowing of winter crops. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes have switched to a two-shift harvesting and grain transportation schedule. Farmers in Stavropol Kray are making every effort to keep their word and send the state at least 1.96 million metric tons of grain, a considerable proportion of which will be strong wheat.

Kazakhstan grain has begun to arrive at procurement enterprises. It is being delivered by truck drivers from Chimkent Oblast, where they are harvesting wheat and barley.

According to current figures, kolkhozes and sovkhozes have cut the first 750,000 hectares of grain and pulse crops. The harvest front has moved from the south into the central zone. Selective harvesting of peas is taking place in Belgorod, Voronezh, Kharkov, and Donetsk Oblasts.

The success of the summer campaign will depend to a considerable e tent on the highly productive use of equipment and the reduction in the average load a combine has to bear. In order to achieve this, it is necessary to bring all harvesting machinery and trucks into operation as quickly as possible. By and large, they are in a somewhat better state of repair than last year. However, some combines are still to be overhauled on farms in Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan, and southern Kazakhstan, where the harvest is at its height. In some places, grain-cleaning machinery, drying units, and feed-procurement equipment are not ready for work. The main reason for this is insufficient attention to these matters on the part of local agro-industrial complexes, especially Selkhoztekhnika organs.

While the south harvests, farms in other economic regions are called upon to adopt extra measures to tend the crops and increase the yield of every sown hectare. Rain has moistened the soil in the Ukraine and Belorussia, in the Baltic republics, and Central Chernozem and Non-Chernozem Zones. In this case it is very important to prevent a "green explosion" and carry out work in good time to combat weeds, pests, and plant diseases.

On the potato plantations, Bryansk Oblast farmers are loosening the soil between the rows, applying fertilizers, and treating the crops with special preparations. This will help them, as outlined in their pledges, to harvest at least 150 quintals of potatoes per hectare. There are great opportunities for increasing the potato yield in Tambov, Gorkiy, and Kirov Oblasts and the Moldavian ASSR. However, the second interrow cultivation has been carried out on only one-third of the plantations there thus far. Southern farms have started shipping early potatoes. The first 500 metric tons of potatoes have left Georgia for the country's industrial centers. Sarachloyskiy and Arakhlovskiy Sovkhozes are harvesting more than 120 quintals per hectare.

BAYBAKOV, NURIYEV ATTEND LAND RECLAMATION TALKS

LD301622 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Text] Problems concerned with raising the effectiveness of irrigated lands and speeding up their rate of development were discussed at a meeting of the Volgograd Oblast party and economic aktiv, leaders of party, administrative and agricultural organs, land-reclamation specialists, scientists, and specialists. It was noted at the meeting that this year's rates for renovating arable land have significantly increased in the oblast. In the first half of the year, more than 15,000 hectares of irrigated land were developed.

Attending the meeting were: Comrade Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee; Comrade Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Mesyats, USSR minister of agriculture, Comrade Vasilyev, USSR minister of land reclamation and water resources; and responsible workers from ministries.

POLAD-ZADE INTERVIEWED ON RIVER DIVERSION PLAN

PM270919 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Jun 84 Morning Edition p 2

[Interview with P. Polad-Zade, USSR first deputy minister of land reclamation and water resources and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology's Scientific and Technical Commission for the Territorial Reallocation of Water Resources, by correspondent V. Zakharko: "Northern Water for the South" -- date and place not stated; first two paragraphs are IZVESTIYA introduction]

[Excerpts] As has already been reported, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo has discussed and approved the main directions of the program for developing land reclamatio and improving the efficiency of irrigated and drained land with a view to creating a guaranteed food stock. The measures to which this program accords special importance include the reallocation of water resources in the interests of the national economy.

Now, with the advent of the summer fieldwork season, scientific expeditions and survey parties, which for many years now have been studying the problem of diverting part of the discharge of the northern and Siberian rivers to the south of the country, are again setting out from Moscow, Leningrad, and other cities. In this connection P. Polad-Zade, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology's Scientific and Technical Commission for the Territorial Reallocation of Water Resources and USSR first deputy minister of land reclamation and water resources, answers an IZVESTIYA correspondent's questions.

[Zakharko] First, Polad Adzhiyevich, I should like to clear up the terminology. There was a time when there was talk of "diverting" northern and Siberian rivers to the south. Some people were fascinated by the grandeur of the design, others were frightened that this diversion could lead to undesirable changes in nature and the climate. However, now people talk of "part of the discharge" of the rivers. The distinction is understandable, but how big is it?

[Polad-Zade] The term "diverting rivers" is an unfortunate one because it is essentially incorrect -- no one has seriously considered river "diversion" as such. When the idea arose and during its study ever since, what people have had in mind has been to take a comparatively small part of the waters of the north and Siberia for the south. Specifically, we can talk about a planned input of 5.8 cubic kilometers a year into the Volga from the Sukhona River and Lacha, Vozhe, and Kubenskoye Lakes -- less than one-tenth of their resources. From the Ob-Irtysh basin, whose annual discharge is 400 cubic kilometers, it is planned to divert 27 cubic kilometers, that is one-fifteenth, to the south.

[Zakharko] What can you say in justification of the diversion plan? Have other options been studied that would rule out this measure? I ask you to provide more detail: the question perturbs millions of people.

[Polad-Zade] Our country is very rich in water but, unfortunately, it is unevenly distributed. Of the USSR's total average annual discharge of 4,700 cubic kilometers, only 750 cubic kilometers fall within the regions where 85 percent of the population and over 80 percent of the entire volume of industrial and agricultural output are concentrated. The water situation in these regions gets worse with each passing year.

A particularly large amount of water is required for agriculture. About 80 percent of our arable land and over 65 percent of our pasture and land suitable for pasture are now located in climatic regions with inadequate natural moisture. In the southern, southeastern, and eastern regions, where almost 70 percent of the area sown to grain crops is located, a shortage of moisture for these crops is recorded in at least 3-4 out of every 10 years, while Central Asia, southern Kazakhstan, and the Transcaucasus are short of moisture every year.

Irrigated arable farming is producing and will continue to produce the greatest effect in the North Caucasus, the Volga region, Moldavia, the south of the Ukraine and Kazakhstan, and Central Asia. But these are precisely the regions where the water resource balance is already very precarious, and in the long term, the situation will deteriorate. That is why there is an urgent need for a reallocation of water resources encompassing a whole series of large regions. These include primarily the southern Ukraine and Moldavia. Water will be obtained there by diverting water from the Dnepr-Bug Valley (it is already under way) and in the long term by constructing the Danube-Dnepr canal. Other regions will take some of the flow from the northern and Siberian rivers.

The southern territories' exceptionally high bioclimatic potential -- a great deal of heat and sun -- can be realized only if the land is irrigated. The transfer of an additional 5.8 cubic kilometers of water into the Volga will also create conditions for irrigating land in the North Caucasus, which will ensure an additional 500,000 tons of meat, 1 million tons of vegetables and potatoes, and 400,000 tons of fruit in that region. Calculations show that it will be possible to guarantee obtaining 15-20 million tons of grain -- most importantly, mainly corn -- in Central Asia. Irrigation is a reliable way of further developing agricultural production.

The second important task connected with diverting northern and Siberian waters is the need to improve the water system and biological productivity of the Azov and Caspian Seas, into which the flow of fresh water has been sharply reduced in recent decades. Water supplies for the population of many cities and for industry need improving, too. The coming of Siberian water will accelerate the development of promising gas and chemical raw material deposits in Central Asia. In Kazakhstan, favorable conditions will take shape for the industrial commissioning of new iron ore, coal, and oil deposits.

There has been a careful study of all options put forward for resolving the water problem in the southernmost regions, including desalination, more extensive use of underground sources, and the improvement of existing irrigation systems and the entire land reclamation system. The implementation of various measures will make it possible to save some of the resources, but the overall problem cannot be eliminated. A very wide circle of scientists and specialists acknowledges that the water shortage in the south can only be covered by diverting water from the north and Siberia.

[Zakharko] But are scientists and specialists so unanimous with regard to the way the problem will affect the regions from which the water travels south?

[Polad-Zade] The question has never been to move water to the south at any cost to the north. In accordance with the instructions of the 25th and 26th party congresses, the problem has been studied and is continuing to be studied comprehensively with the participation of over 150 scientific research and planning and surveying institutes, including 23 USSR Academy of Sciences institutes.

Hundreds of topics have been highlighted to substantiate literally all aspects of the socioeconomic, natural and climatic, and sanitation and epidemiological conditions, and consequences of diverting water. A comprehensive forecast has been made that gives scientists grounds for particularly asserting that there is no theat of any climatic changes on a global scale, and that adverse effects on nature and economic activity in the regions from which the water is taken can be minimized and even eliminated entirely.

[Zakharko] Have the routes for diverting the water been definitively selected?

[Polad-Zade] It is planned that water will travel along specially constructed canals or other aqueducts from the Sukhona River and Lacha, Vozhe, and Kubenskoye Lakes into the Sheksna River and then to the Rybinskoye reservoir on the Volga. Additional water will be transferred to the Don Basin via the Volga-Don irrigation canal, which is already under construction. The Rostov-Krasnodar canal will stretch from the Don to the North Caucasus. It is planned to extend the Volga-Chorgay canal into the Kalmyk steppe. In the North Caucasus, the area of irrigated land will eventually reach 3 million hectares, and in the central and lower Volga region, 2.4 million hectares.

In Siberia, the diversion canal will start from the Ob below the point where the Irtysh flows into it, cross the Turgay Valley, intersect the Syrdarya, and emerge into the Amu Darya. It will be 2,550 km long altogether and 170-200 meters wide. It is planned to carry out the work in stages: as individual sections of the canal are completed, finished complexes will supply water to consumers. The additional irrigated area based on the diverted discharge in the south of the RSFSR, in Kazakhstan, and in Central Asia will be 4.5 million hectares.

[Zakharko] But when will the first cubic kilometers of northern and Siberian waters be rushing down to the arid south?

[Polad-Zade] In the European part of the country, the construction of projects to divert 5.8 cubic kilometers of water should be implemented by 1990 -- that is envisaged by the Food Program. As for matters in Siberia, specific planning and survey work still has to be carried out there. Of course, a technical plan will also be submitted for broad discussion by specialists and for state appraisal.

[Zakharko] So there is still time both in the north and in Siberia to recheck a great deal and to draft definitive decisions most acceptable from every viewpoint?

[Polad-Zade] Yes, there is time. In particular, we must find the best options for constructing water courses of varying capacity and varying possible effect on the environment. Where certain changes in the natural environment are anticipated, a package of protective measures is planned. For instance, the course of the Sikhona River in the Totma region will be surrounded by two rows of high dams. It is planned to compensate for farms' losses from partial or total inundation by bringing currently unutilized land into agricultural ciruclation -- reclamation work will be carried out on them. Reseachers and planners are paying special attention to the rich cultural and historical heritage of the Russian north.

I want to stress that to avoid any mistakes and undesirable consequences, additional scientific research will be carried out and use will be made of the best Soviet and world experience of water diversion and land reclamation construction. Successful experience has been accumulated in our country; you only have to recall the diversion of some water from the Volga via the Moscow canal, the diversion of water from the Dnepr to the Crimea, and the large land reclamation systems in Central Asia. Every precondition exists for ensuring that sensible use of the natural potential of the north, Siberia, and the south benefits each of these regions and our entire country.

VOLKOGONOV VIEWS ASPECTS OF DEFENSE OF SOCIALISM

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[Article by Lieutenant General Prof D. Volkogonov under the "Questions of Theory" rubric: "The Defense of Socialism and the Modern World"]

[Text] Man is now experiencing a complex period in his history. Its particular feature is the aggravation of the era's main contradiction -- the contradiction between socialism and capitalism. The imperialist circles are gambling on resolving the two systems' historical dispute from a "position of strength" which, the Pentagon asserts, can "destroy socialism as a social system." That is why recent years have been marked by the sharp activation of the most aggressive forces of U.S. imperialism.

"The growing military threat from the United States and its NATO allies requires the constant strengthening of our motherland's defense capability and the Soviet Armed Forces' combat might," says the CPSU Central Committee Resolution "on the 40th Anniversary of the Soviet People's Victory in the 1941-1945 Great Patriotic War." The measures our party and state are taking fully accord with the ideas of Lenin's teaching on the defense of the socialist fatherland.

1.

The existence of diametrically opposed social systems on the planet preserves the exploiters' hopes for social revenge, a hope which may be manifested in specific attempts to restore the old system. And to prevent that from happening, V.I. Lenin noted, it is essential to pay constant, unremitting attention to the defense of the working people's gains, because "any revolution is only worth anything if it knows how to defend itself..." ("Complete Collected Works," Vol 37, p 122).

Past decades have fully confirmed the profound truth of these propositions of Lenin's. The civil war and foreign intervention, the events of the Great Patriotic War, and the crisis situations of postwar years have demanded that the Communist Party and Soviet people mobilize all material and spiritual forces to defend socialism.

However, imperialism today has again displayed the desire to "replay" the lost battles of the 20th century through nuclear war. And that requires that the security of real socialism be particularly reliably ensured. This task now has a number of features.

First, under present conditions the defense of socialism has become a very important element in the struggle for the survival of civilization. The dialectic of the class-based and general human elements in this question is manifested in such a way that socialist ideals of peace appear as the expression of the most profound requirements of the overwhelming majority of mankind. Thus the fate of the conversation of peace and the peoples' security has become linked more closely than ever with the potential possessed by the Soviet Union and its allies for their own defense.

Second, the greatest guarantees of security in the face of imperialism's militarist challenge lie in socialism's ability to maintain the military-strategic parity. The defense of socialism proceeds from a most important strategic premise: preventing imperialism's military superiority. That would be tantamount to encouraging an aggressor who in recent years alone has drafted a number of scenarios for achieving a "decisive military victory." That is why the firm retaliatory measures by the Soviet side and its allies in response to Washington's adventurist actions are absolutely essential for preserving the strategic equilibrium.

Third, the defense of socialism requires more than ever not only the existence of the corresponding defense potentials (economic, scientific-technical, spiritual, and military), but also the capability for their immediate use. This is expressed most fully in the combat readiness of the troops and the Navy. Lenin's words that "We must accompany our steps toward peace with the straining [napryazheniye] of all our military readiness ..." (Vol 40, p 248) are today more topical than ever. In accordance with our military doctrine's defensive nature, we will never make first use of nuclear weapons. But, taking into account the perfidy of the probable aggressor, we must also counter the possibility of a surprise attack. That is why our strategic forces are in the highest degree of readiness to deliver a resolute rebuff to any aggressor.

The higher the socialist armed forces' combat readiness, the less likelihood there is that militarism will dare to undertake a nuclear adventure. The main conclusion to be drawn from Lenin's teaching on the defense of the socialist fatherland is the need to be as strong as circumstances require and for as long as necessary.

2.

The Soviet Armed Forces play an important part in safeguarding peace and security and preventing nuclear war. Their main social function, as the 26th CPSU Congress noted, is to safeguard the people's peaceful labor.

One of the main avenues for the Soviet Armed Forces' implementation of their social role is the reliable safeguarding of the multinational socialist state and the creation of favorable external conditions for peaceful, constructive labor. The Army and Navy are resolving this task by maintaining constant combat readiness to repulse a possible attack by an aggressor. It is this which is the practical embodiment in peacetime of on of our state's most important functions -- the function of defending the socialist fatherland.

Since the formation of the world socialist system, there has also been development of that important avenue of the Soviet Armed Forces' activity represented by the ensuring of the security of the entire socialist community, in conjunction with the fraternal armies. The achievement of this task rests on the international cohesion of all peoples and fraternal parties of the socialist countries. For instance, in response to NATO's so-called missile "rearmament," the GDR and the CSSR, proceeding from the community's common interests and from the interests of their own security, have made their territory available for the deployment of Soviet operational-tactical missile complexes. The socialist military-political alliance -- the Warsaw Pact Organization -- has been functioning effectively for over 25 years, uniting and coordinating the fraternal countries' efforts in ensuring the collective defense of socialism not only in the political, economic, and ideological fields, but also in the military field. It is worth recalling that our alliance was formed several years after NATO.

The Soviet state's Armed Forces have always been an instrument for the defense of the socialist fatherland's revolutionary gains. And now, by virtue of the "globalization," so to speak, of the manifestation of the main contradiction of the era, this defense is linked also with rendering, in the appropriate political, moral, and technical form, international aid to the national liberation movements, progressive regimes, and young states struggling against imperialism.

The task of safeguarding international peace and security is given a leading place in the Soviet Armed Forces' activity. In the postwar years, imperialism, as is well known, has unleashed several dozen local wars and armed conflicts and has frequently brought the world to the brink of a dangerous confrontation.

Many of these wars could have triggered a big war, while the provocative large-scale exercises could have been the prelude to an attack on the Soviet Union and its allies. But on each occasion, encountering the might, resolve, and vigilance of socialism and its armed forces, the militarists have been obliged to retreat.

"In the world arena, we are having to deal with political forces to whom good will is alien and who are deaf to the arguments of reason," Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted in his speech at the All-Army Conference of Komsomol Organization Secretaries. "Here, too, an irreplaceable role is played by the deterrent power of our defense potential. Now it is not only the guarantee of the Soviet people's constructive labor, but also a guarantee of general peace on earth."

Were it not for the socialist states' defense might, imperialism (and there is no doubt about this) would long ago have switched from the policy of threats and military pressure to direct aggressive actions. And the fact that peace is nonetheless being successfully preserved in the present complex situation is to a decisive degree the result of the political will of socialism and the might of its armed forces.

This fact demonstrates the distinctive dialectic of the armed forces' social role. Having been the instruments of violence and war throughout the entire history of mankind (and remaining as such under capitalism), under the conditions of socialism they are the instruments of peace and international security. The combat might of the Soviet Armed Forces is a powerful factor for containing the aggressive aspirations of imperialist reaction. The Soviet people are doing everything -- and this costs us considerable means -- to prevent imperialism from breaking the military-strategic equilibrium.

3.

Under conditions wherein the bowstring of international tension is strained to dangerous limits, special significance is attached to the education of Soviet people and the inculcation in them of high readiness to defend socialism. On many occasions, the Soviet people have had to defend their freedom and independence. The invaluable experience we have accumulated is an inexhaustible source of military-patriotic education. But today's conditions -- the special nature of the threat of war, the special significance of the problems of war and peace, and the increased interconnection between the fate of individuals and of society as a whole -- levy even greater requirements in this sphere of ideological work.

The readiness to defend socialism is expressed in the complex range of man's ideological, moral, and volitional qualities. Its ideological facets are manifested in profound devotion to the ideals of socialism and firm and deliberate implacability toward their opposites. The moral and volitional aspect of the ability to defend socialism determines the degree of each person's readiness to manifest courage, staunchness, resolve, and heroism, both under conditions of strenuous labor and under the extreme conditions of combat activity.

It is no accident that the people's and the Army's spiritual ability to withstand the gravest trials of war without losing their will to fight is described as the moral (moral-political) factor. Readiness to defend socialism is the actual ability of the individual, the collective, the class, and society as a whole to implement their moral-political and other potential. It mobilizes every single person for the utmost execution of his civic and service duty under any conditions.

The process of inculcating readiness to defend socialism is decisively influenced by two groups of interconnected factors: the sociopolitical conditions of developed socialism and the system of ideological-political education, as well as the specific conditions of modern military service.

The first group of factors is most integrally expressed in the military-patriotic education of young people, and all citizens. Important tasks in this connection are posed for party, soviet, and Komsomol organs by the preparations for the great victory jubilee. In the process of this work, they must inculcate in each Soviet person clear-cut class positions, high political vigilance, implacability toward imperialism, and conviction of the rightness and invincibility of socialism. Social organizations, and primarily DOSAAF, also make their contribution to stepping up military-patriotic and mass defense work. Soviet people's readiness to do everything to defend peace and, if necessary, rebuff the aggressor was manifested especially vividly in the nationwide support for the stance of the CPSU and the Soviet state in connection with the deployment of U.S. missiles in West Europe. Our people have a sound tradition: to respond to all dangerous challenges from imperialism by their shock labor and by rallying even more closely round their political and state leadership. This tradition is being graphically confirmed in our days.

The Armed Forces themselves play a significant role in the general system of educating the rising generations. Millions of people have passed through the Army and the Navy, this distinctive "university of manhood," in the 66 years since October. The Armed Forces, as one of the important elements of the political superstructure, are incorporated within the general state education system consisting of the family, the school, the Army, and production.

The entire Army and Navy service cultivates, to use V.I. Lenin's words, "a heroic awareness" (Vol 40, p 322). Today this awarenss is manifested in the constant moral readiness and ability to act under any of the most complex conditions. A serviceman devotes a considerable part of his service in the Army to strenuous training exercises, driving combat vehicles, and practicing missile launches, flights, and sea voyages, which gradually adapt his moral strength and mentality to "nervous overload." Contemporary military service demands tireless labor, systematic training, tempering of will, psychological endurance, and constant composure [sobrannost].

The political and military education of Soviet Army and Navy personnel takes into account the specific features of present-day military service. Scientific and technical progress exerts much influence on the nature of it. Therefore, knowledge and professional competence acquire a special moral value and become an increasingly important factor of a serviceman's combat ability.

Today the responsibility of individuals and of serviceman's collectives for the readiness to utilize the colossal potential of modern weapons is greater than ever before. This is largely linked to the fact that there has been an unprecedented growth in the role of the factors of time, accuracy, and substantiation of decisions. The extent of the social and historic responsibility of each serviceman, often directly involved in the solution of strategic tasks, is increasing incalculable. Even the Army and Navy routine itself is now determined by a set of new parameters. These, together with many other specific features of present-day military service arising from political, technical, and operational-strategic requirements, are taken most fully into account in the process of servicemen's ideological education. "Our Army today, like always," Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted, "is strong not only through its modern equipment and sound training, but also through its ideological charge and high moral and political spirit."

The armed forces of socialism not only play the role of an important social and educational institution for young people, but also participate widely in the military-patriotic education of young men and women in educational establishments, as well as maintain active ties with labor collectives. This participation is necessary in view of the fact that it offers opportunities to improve the moral qualities of the young people who don Army and Navy uniforms each year, and their physical and spiritual (including linguistic) training.

The abstract condemnation of war and of those guilty of threatening war is insufficient for molding the readiness to defend socialism and the cause of peace. True readiness presupposes that millions of Soviet people are educated in unwavering resolve to fulfill to the end their patriotic and international duty to halt imperialism's aggressive pretensions. We cannot fail to see that spiritual resolve, as one of the features of modern socialist social awareness augmented by each person's social and labor activeness, is one of the fundamental preconditions for containing a potential aggressor within that boundary which separates peace from war.

The readiness to defend socialism is the sacred constitutional duty of each Soviet person and an important factor of the political will of the socialist state which has been forced to undertake additional material and spiritual efforts to deter the aggressive forces of imperialism, ensure lasting peace on earth, and safeguard civilization and man's very right to life.

BOOK ON CPSU ROLE IN DEVELOPING ARMED FORCES

PM291157 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 28 June in its Second Edition carries on page 2 a 1,200-word book review by Major General N. Pankratov, doctor of historical sciences and professor, under the heading "At the Head of the Building of the Armed Forces," reviewing B. Telpukhovskiy's book "The CPSU at the Head of the Building of the USSR Armed Forces. A Historical Sketch" [KPSS VO GLAVE STROITELSTVA VOORUZHENNYKH SIL SSSR. ISTORICHESKIY OCHERK], Political Literature Publishing House, 1983, 285 pages.

Drawing on the book, Pankratov traces the history of the CPSU's leading role in the development of the Soviet Armed Forces before and during the war and in the postwar years. In today's "complex international situation," he says, "The Communist Party has not slackened its attention toward questions of strengthening the country's defense might, a fact which was embodied in the decisions of the 20th through 26th CPSU Congresses."

He goes on: "The book examines the main stages in the Soviet Armed Forces' postwar development and demonstrates the growth of the USSR's economic and military might and the party's concern for enhancing the Armed Forces' combat potential, training military cadres, improving party political work in the Army and Navy, and extending and strengthening combat collaboration with the armies of the Warsaw Pact countries."